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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 29 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1936 FOURTEEN PAGES

Battle Royal To Rage Over Ottawa Pact

CONGRESS AND OFFICES

Parliamentary Party Will Take Decision On February 8

PANT'S MEMORANDUM

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Great importance attaches to the meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board on February 8, which is going to take decisions on some pressing and important issues.

The lobby correspondent of the "United Press" understands that the Parliamentary Board will discuss at this meeting the question of acceptance of offices by Congressmen and convey their considered opinion to the Congress on this momentous issue and also make such suggestions as they may like in view of the forthcoming elections in the provinces.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant has circulated a lengthy memorandum to the members of the Congress Parliamentary Board in regard to office acceptance, making a detailed analysis of the whole position. This, it is expected, will greatly help the members to arrive at a correct decision.—United Press.

OIL SANCTIONS AGAINST ITALY

Experts Committee Embark On Complete Study Of Question

GENEVA, Feb. 3.

Experts from twelve countries forming the Committee to investigate the technical aspects of Oil Sanctions met this morning and elected Sr. Gomez, the Mexican Ambassador at Paris, as chairman. It was Sr. Gomez who at the December meeting of the Committee of Eighteen, insisted on the immediate application of the Oil Sanctions.

The Committee exhibited the unanimous desire to embark on a complete study of the question as expeditiously as possible and established two Sub-Committees to consider question of transport of oil and to establish how far it could be controlled by the limited numbers of existing tankers and secondly effectiveness of Oil Sanctions in so far as non-member States are concerned.—Reuter's Special.

EXPERTS TO INVESTIGATE

GENEVA, Feb. 3.

The Committee of Experts from oil producing and oil transporting countries, which was set up by the Sanctions Committee, met in Geneva to-day.

The meeting was attended by oil experts from Britain, France, Russia, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, Roumania, Holland, Iraq, Iran, Norway and Sweden.

The Committee's first business was the appointment of two Sub-Committees. The first will examine all Italy's possible sources of supply of oil and the second will examine the possibility of controlling oil transport.—Indian Allied News.

SURPRISE ATTACK BY ITALIANS

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 3.

It is reliably learned that a detachment of Abyssinians, under Fitarari Bazabeh, yesterday approached a group of tents pitched in the woods about ten miles north of Negelli. It was believed that the occupants of the tents were Abyssinians but, to the surprise of the detachment, they proved to be Italians who soon attacked the invaders.

In the ensuing clash, forty Abyssinians were killed as well as twenty-five Italians.

100,000 RESPOND

Nearly 100,000 troops have been recruited under the recently promulgated Abyssinian mobilisation decree. After they have completed their drill training, they will receive arms and be despatched to the southern front to reinforce the present Abyssinian forces.—Indian Allied News.

Party Leaders Plan For United Attack

JINNAH HOLDS KEY TO SITUATION

Ballot Favours Congress Party: Adjournments Galore

(From Our Special Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Lobby interest centres round the Ottawa agreement Although it is not officially announced it is understood Chaudhri Sir Zafarullah, Commerce Member, will move his motion for the appointment of a Committee of the House to examine three years' working of the Ottawa agreement on February 12.

The debate is expected to continue for four days.

Jinnah Holds Key

Lobby view is not yet crystallised for the simple reason that the Leader of the Independent Party Mr. Jinnah who holds the key position has not yet arrived. Much depends on his attitude and it is understood soon after his arrival the Opposition Party leaders Sjts. Bhulabhai Desai and Aney will collaborate with him to evolve a common plan action.

Two Views

Whether they decide on the rejection of the Committee motion and for the outright denunciation of the agreement without examining the three years' working, or go into the Committee and examine its working will be known by the week-end.

The Arguments

Both views prevail among the non-official rank and file. Those who favour examination feel the Government may get an excuse for independent action in case the agreement is denounced without detailed examination as required under a resolution passed by the Assembly in December 1932, while accepting the agreement for three years and refuse to abide by present Assembly's verdict.

PARTIES PREPARE FOR BATTLE

Await Jinnah's Arrival To Chalk Out Line Of Attack

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Barely 45 minutes were taken by the opening day's session of the Assembly. Though lobbies rang with reports and counter-reports regarding the fate of the adjournment motion, Mr. B. Das Bill to repeal repressive laws, the Ottawa Pact and to-morrow's motion on the Standing Committee for Defence matters, there was little excitement in evidence, as the condolence motion offered a day's respite to party whips.

The attendance in the House was fairly encouraging as over 100 members were present. As many as 21 new members took the oath, but Sir D'Arcy Lindsay and Sir Henry Gidney were not present when the names were called.

Sir N. N. Sircar, Leader of the House, who moved the condolence resolution on late King's death, spoke in feeling tones for five minutes.

The speech of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the Leader of Opposition, who followed, was a model of dignity and restraint. After stating that the occasion was inappropriate to scan too closely the terms of resolution,—the reference being to a complaint in the lobby that the Leader of the House failed to consult Party Leaders in drafting the terms of the resolution—he said the late King's reign marked a distinct and higher sense of national consciousness to attain the same freedom that every Englishman enjoyed in his own country.

After Sir Cowasji, Sir Leslie Hudson and Sjt. Aney had spoken, the President commended the resolution to the House, which unanimously adopted it.

Exactly at 11-45 a.m. the House adjourned.

The real battle, however, begins to-morrow when non-offical resolutions will figure on the agenda. Important Party meetings are going on with a view to settle an agreed line of action. The arrival of Mr. Jinnah, who is expected this evening, is anxiously awaited.

"RELEASE ALL POLITICALS"

Important Resolutions To Come Before Assembly To-day

The following resolutions will come before the Assembly to-day, (Tuesday:)

Nawab Sahibzala Sir Sayad Muhammad Mehr Shah to move the following Resolution:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council to appoint a joint standing Army Committee, consisting of the members from both the Houses, to advise the Government on all matters connected with the defence of India.'

Maulvi Badi-uz-Zaman to move the following resolution:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council to take steps to ensure that there may be a uniform standard of administration in all parts of British India and Burma including the so-called Excluded Areas, and there may be no discrimination in legislation or administration."

Mr. A. N. Chattopadhyaya to move the following Resolution:—

(Provided it is not barred.)

'This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that he may be pleased to take such steps as he thinks necessary

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 6)

UNIFORM ADMINISTRATION ALL OVER

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

At a meeting to-day, the Congress Party has decided to support the resolutions urging the appointment of Standing Committee for defence matters, demanding a uniform administration throughout the country, including the so-called Excluded Areas, and demanding the taking over, by State management, of the B.N.W. and M.S.M. Railways.—United Press.

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(Continued on Page 12 Col. 6)

SUBHAS MEETS DE VALERA

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Mr. De Valera cordially welcomed Mr. Subhas Bose in the course of a half-hour's chat in his private room in the Government buildings in Dublin.

Mr. Bose later told "Reuter" that he had a most interesting talk and expressed great admiration for Mr. De Valera.

Mr. Bose said that the Irish struggle for freedom had been followed with profound sympathy by millions of Indians who were simultaneously struggling for national liberty. And Ireland's success had newly heartened India.

Lord Mayor's Reception

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose had an interview with President De Valera this afternoon. Mr. Bose explained to the President that he had proceeded to Ireland in fulfilment of an undertaking he gave to the late Mr. Vithalbhbhai Patel on his death-bed. The late leader had requested him to maintain the contacts which he had established between the Indian Nationalist movement and Ireland.

INDIAN SITUATION.

Discussing the political situation in India, Mr. Bose informed Mr. De Valera that the new Government of India Act was not acceptable to any section of Indian Nationalist opinion. After a discussion on economic development, the President invited Mr. Bose to undertake a survey of Irish industries.

CHARMING PERSONALITY.

Interviewed by a representative of "Indian Allied News," Mr. Bose said that he had arranged to meet the President again and talk over the trade position of Ireland and India. "I found President De Valera a charming personality," he added.

Later in the afternoon Mr. Bose was received by the Lord Mayor of Dublin. To-night he will be the guest of honour at a reception given by the Irish-Indian Independence League.—Indian Allied News.

SILVER FIRM

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The spot rate of silver was fixed to-day at 19-13/16d. The market was firmer due to some Indian buying.

After the fixing of the rate, the market was quietly steady.—Indian Allied News.

ECHO OF DAMANHUR RIOTS

(SPECIAL CABLE)

CAIRO, Feb. 3.

Sequel to the riots at Damanhur three men were sentenced to two months' imprisonment, two to receive fifteen strokes of the cat and another to ten strokes, 16 were fined and a similar number acquitted.

INDIAN COTTON IN LANCASHIRE

LONDON, Feb. 3.

"Everything possible has been done to increase the consumption of Indian cotton", declared the chairman at the annual meeting of the Manchester and Lancashire Cotton Corporation. The production of yarn from Indian cotton has increased very considerably during the year and Lancashire spinners as a whole have increased consumption by 37 per cent. during the first half of 1935 compared with 1934.—Reuter.

French Shipyard Workers Down Tools

PORT ACTIVITY DEAD IN MARSEILLES

Elaborate Preparations To Prevent Black-Legging

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ST. NAXAIRE, Feb. 3.

The strike of 8,000 shipyard workers began this morning and is expected to last several weeks.

Measures Against Black-Legging

Five hundred workers on the "Normandie" at Havre have decided to join the strike. The strikers have taken elaborate measures to prevent work. The Foremen and Heads of Departments were allowed to enter the yards, but were prevented from working.

Trumpeters Ready

A squad of trumpeters is permanently stationed at the Labour Exchange ready to rush into the streets and summon the populace for necessary concerted action. Subscription lists have been opened to assist strikers.

Port Activity Dead

MARSEILLES: Four thousand five hundred dockers have struck and scores of ships are unable to discharge cargoes. The port activity is dead. Hundred mobile guards are patrolling the quays.

OLD 'MAC' BACK IN COMMONS

Scottish 'Varsities Return Ex-Premier In Bye-Election

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Lord President of the Council, has been returned to Parliament by the Scottish Universities.

The voting was as follows:—

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald (National Government)	16,393
Professor Gibb (Scottish Nationalist)	9.034
Mr. Cleghorn Thomson (Socialist)	3.597

Only 55 per cent of the electorate voted. Mr. Cleghorn Thomson has forfeited his deposit of £150.—Indian Allied News.

MRS. KAMALA NEHRU'S HEALTH

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru has been in daily communication by telephone with Mrs. Kamala Nehru since she arrived in Lausanne on Friday last.

He stated to-day that on Saturday Mrs. Nehru's condition was rather bad, on Sunday it was better while to-day it is about the same.—Indian Allied News.

SITUATION IN FAR EAST

Will Be Discussed In Parliament

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Government's plans for repairing the deficiencies in the defence forces and the most interesting feature in the heavy programme is waiting before Parliament which is reassembling to-morrow. The Cabinet's special committee has already held ten meetings in that connection.

There will be a debate on foreign affairs next week including the Far East, regarding which many are very anxious.

The programme includes extension of unemployment relief to 7,50,000 agriculturists, reorganisation of sugar beet industry, renewal of trampship subsidy, reduction of surplus cotton spindleage and raising of the school leaving age to fifteen.—Reuter's Special.

Mahatma Much Better

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 3.

Dr. Mohizee and Dr. Kanuga examined Mahatma Gandhi today. They found him to be in a much better condition, his blood pressure having appreciably reduced.—A. P.

SOCIALIST ARRESTED

But Let Off By Magistrate

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 3.

The local police arrested Mr. Kamalbhai Kalidas, a Socialist, and produced him before the District Magistrate who let him off after warning him against making seditious speeches.—A. P.

GODSEND TO RUSSIAN PROSPECTORS

Gold Nugget Worth £3,000 Discovered In Urals

(SPECIAL CABLE)

MOSCOW, Feb. 3.

A gold nugget weighing 16.6 kilograms valued at £3,000 was discovered by the prospectors in the Miass Region, Urals.

PREMIER WINS LIBEL ACTION

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3

Premier Vanzeeland has won the libel action against a newspaper which called him Inter Alia a "Freemason." The Editor has been ordered to pay 100,000 francs as damages and to defray the cost of inserting the verdict in the Belgian and foreign newspapers.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON Feb. 3

The rise in unemployment by 29,000 on January 20 recorded in the official returns, is explained by seasonal slackness accentuated by severe weather adversely affecting out-door employment. The total unemployed figure is 21,59.000 which is 166,000 below that for the corresponding period last year.

WASHINGTON ASTONISHED

Roosevelt Proposes "Prompt Repeal" Of Bankhead Act

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

President Roosevelt has proposed to the Congress the "prompt repeal" of the Bankhead Compulsory Cotton Act, the Kerrsmith Tobacco Act and the Potato Act of 1935.

The message has astonished Washington and it is believed that it is possibly linked to the Administration's efforts to find a farm plan capable of replacing the condemned Agricultural Administration Adjustment Act.

The message, which is very brief, declares: "This recommendation is made because of the termination of the programme of agricultural adjustment to which these three Acts are auxiliary."

The Bankhead Cotton Act is now being tested before the Supreme Court.—Reuter's Special.

GRAIN FOR COIN

Punjab Suggestion For Congress Membership Fee

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 3.

Important changes in the existing Congress Constitution are likely to take place in view of the suggestions for amending the same received by the A.I.C.C. office from various Provincial Congress Committees and individuals.

The suggestions centre round the reduction of the Congress membership fee, deletion or alteration of the 'manual labour' clause, abolition of classification of delegates into urban and rural areas and allotment of the same between those areas.

A novel suggestion comes from the Punjab to accept grain instead of coin for the membership fee. Regarding manual labour Delhi, Sind, Bombay and Berar Provincial Congress Committees stand for deletion of the clause.

The suggestions have been forwarded to the members of the Constitution Committee for consideration and recommendation.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

SHAHIDGUNJ LEADER ARRESTED.

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

The leader of the new Shahidganj agitation who initiated the movement of sending Muslim batches to Shahidganj since January 24, was arrested at 9 tonight at the Badshahi Mosque, where he had been staying since the movement started. A large police force was present outside the mosque at the time of the arrest.—A. P.

U. S. NEUTRALITY LAW

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

In connection with the controversy over the clauses in the Neutrality Act relating to shipments of goods to belligerent countries, Senator Pittman, the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has recommended that the Neutrality Law which expires on February 29 should be extended for a year.—Indian Allied News.

U. S. EXPORT OF GOLD

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

It is understood that a leading United States bank has arranged for shipment of gold to France on Wednesday next.—Indian Allied News.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Cashiers, Supervisors and Stall-keepers. Apply Plaza Pleasure Park, Govalia Tank. 5584.

Wanted a female L. C. P. & S., for Dharampur State on Rs. 100—5—1 plus Rs. 10/- ten House rent P.M. Private practice not allowed. Apply stating age, nationality, previous experience with copies of testimonials to Chief Medical Officer, Dharampur State (Dist. Surat). (2532)

Wanted very efficient stenotypist. Only those with good English and minimum speed of 150 need apply with testimonials to Box No. 5577, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a graduate with French to work as French Teacher in the Alfred High School, Bhavnagar. Pay upto Rs. 55, service pensionable. Apply with testimonials to the Director of Public Instruction, Bhavnagar State, Bhavnagar. (2584.)

Wanted—District Inspectors for the sale of our Tea on a monthly allowance of Rs. 75, including T. A. Apply for particulars to the Elphinstone Trading Co., 4, Garstin Place, Calcutta. (5545).

Wanted unemployed persons of all qualifications to consult for appointments with Hastings & Co., Fatehpuri, Delhi, (enclosing 5 pice stamp.) (5564.)

Wanted Resident Managers on Rs. 75/- in charge of Show Rooms for Cash and Hire Purchase business. Must invest Rs. 300/- against stocks. The Allianz Industrial Corporation, Ltd. Tuticorin. (5560.)

Wanted Young Energetic Hindu Lady, who can teach for two hours daily, sewing, stitching, cutting and, if possible, embroidery and hosiery in a Widow's Home in Bombay. Salary Rs. 50—5—60. Apply Box No. 5538, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL

Wanted candidates to qualify as Sub-Engineers: Overseers through Postal instruction. Principal, British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (5473).

Hello! Evening Classes for Electricity, Wireless, Telegraphy, Shorthand and Typewriting starting at cheap rates.—National Technical College of India, Ltd., Main Road, Dadar, Bombay. (5572).

Guarantee Cambridge Course ensures success and refunds promptly the fees on failure. Cambridge Senior—a great boon especially to Officers and Clerks. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 379, Lamington Road. (1775).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

11 Monthly 9-3/4—Rupee—Instalments Liquidate 100—Rupee—Loan —and—Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (5523)

73 AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale an antique English Chiming Clock, beautiful peal of bells and fitted with perpetual Calendar. Height of clock about 20". Makers name A. B. Savory & Sons, London. No reasonable offer refused. Can be inspected at Lund & Blockley. Clock Specialists, Bombay. (5576.)

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
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For Appointment 'Phone 21827.

Public Notices

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED, LAHORE.

WANTED

Some highly qualified men with considerable Banking experience. Selected candidates will be required to fill up positions, such as those of Managers, Assistant Managers, Accountants and Officers-in-charge of Foreign Exchange. Applicants should state, in addition to academic qualifications, their age, length and nature of experience, with name of institution served and minimum salary acceptable. Applications should reach the undersigned before Monday, the 17th February, 1936.

M. R. KOHLI, M.A.,
Secretary.

2567.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ONKARDAS SHANKARLAL and NAVALKISHORE INDRASINGH, of Bombay have agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All Persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of transfer, inheritance, maintenance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, charge, trust, use, easement or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 13, Bhaijivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay No. 2, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Ghatkopar, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District within the Sub-Registration District of Bandra containing by admeasurement 19248 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and Ghatkopar Khot as:—

S. No.	Pot No.	Falni No.
244 'A'	1 Part	10, Part. 12 & 13
245A	0	1 Part

Marked as Plot "B"

and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East partly by the Plot Marked "D2" allotted to Chotalal Executor of the Will of Kanji Goculdas and partly by the Plot Marked "C" allotted to Bai Rattanbai widow of Shivlal Nimji, Manekial Ujamsey and Nathu Lazaras Wagnmare on or towards the West Derasar back Road, out of this Plot by and which partly by the property of Harban Lakhmidas and partly by the property of Devraj Tokersey, on or towards the South passage out of this Plot beyond which the said Plot marked "C" allotted to Bai Rattonbai widow of Shivlal Nimji and others and on or towards the North the passage out of this Plot beyond which the Plot marked "A" allotted to Bai Manibai widow of Chaturbhuj Jeewandas and others.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1936.

GANGADAS MANGALDAS,
& K. B. NALLAWALLA,
Purchaser's Pleaders.

2571.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. BEHARILAL SHANKER DALAYA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, formerly constituted Attorney of my clients Mr. MEGHA SHANKER BALARAM and Bai RANIBAI, wife of Megha Shanker Balaram is no longer the constituted Attorney of my clients. Notice is therefore hereby given that the Power of Attorney dated the 13th June, 1925, granted by my clients in favour of the said Beharilal Shanker Dalaya has been duly revoked and cancelled by my clients as from 1st May, 1934. The said Beharilal Shanker Dalaya B. E. has therefore no authority to act for and on behalf of my clients, to ask demand, recover, and receive interest principal and other money due to my clients as from the date as aforesaid viz. 1st May, 1934, either under or by virtue of or at the foot of mortgage deeds, pledges, equitable mortgages, or any other deeds or to execute any receipt, release, reconveyance, transfer of mortgage, or to sue or to sell properties or in any other manner whatsoever, and anybody dealing with the said Mr. Beharilal Shanker Dalaya thenceforth shall do so at his own risk and account.

N. C. N. ACHARYA.
Advocate for Megha Balaram and Bai Ranibai.

2591.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Water supply to the Fort and Colaba Districts will be shut off between the hours of 10 A.M. (Bombay Time) to 4 P.M. (B.T.) on Thursday the 6th February, 1936 for the purpose of carrying out repairs.

W. A. NIVEN,
Hydraulic Engineer.

2568.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI USMAN YUSAF of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all claims and incumbrances.

All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, possession, residence, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at De Lisle Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old No. 200 and 293, New No. 13721 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2036 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward No. 7126 (1-2), Street Nos. 537 (F & H) bounded, on the North by the property of Fatmabai, widow of Haji Cassum Noor Mahomed and others, on the South by a passage, on the West by the property of Balkrishna Harshet Shete and another, on the East by a Gully and Beyond that by the property of Keshavji Devkaran and which said premises contain by admeasurement 267 5/9th square yards be the same a little more or less.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1936.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM.
Attorneys for Mr. Mahomed Naseer Haji Bhikai (Purchaser).

2569.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL KARIM JANMAHOMED and ABDUL AZIZ SULLEMAN have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the bungalow guest-house, out-houses, motor garage and two wells standing thereon, situate at Versova Road Amboli in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 4577 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Thana under part of Plot No. 12 of Survey No. 92 bearing Entry No. 553C and Pot No. 3 and parts of Pot Nos. 1 and 2 of Survey No. 93 and bearing Entry No. 672C and formerly assessed by Special Officer Building Sites under Non-Agricultural Plot or Survey No. 3 of Amboli and now assessed by Notified Area Committee under House Nos. 8, 8A Versova Road and being Final Plot No. 13 of the Town Planning Scheme Andheri No. II and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North East and West by Public Road and on or towards the South by the property of Behram Bhicaji Patel.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1936.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM &
MADAN.
Purchasers Attorneys.

2570.

IMPERIAL
DAILY, 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
BOMBAY TALKIES' DOUBLE PROGRAMME
MOTHER
A deeply moving drama of Pathos and Tragedy
And
ALWAYS TELL YOUR WIFE
A Boisterous Comedy
Two Great Pictures
starring
DEVIKA RANI

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NEAR ALBLESS BAUG,
Charni Road—Off Queen's Road
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
AN EPIC SAGA OF HIGH ADVENTURE AND ROMANCE
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BIGGEST FILM IN 10 YEARS
MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY
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Improved Position Of Postal Department

Rs. 38 Lakhs Surplus During 1934-35—Success Of 'Economy' Campaign

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

The year 1934-35 marked a distinct turn in the fortunes of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, says the annual report of the Department issued to-day by Mr. G. V. Bewoor, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

After the catastrophic fall in revenues since 1930-31, the year closed with a profit of about Rs. 38 lakhs.

The financial results of the working of the Department for the year under report are as follows:—

	Post Office Rs.	Telegraphs Rs.	Telephones Rs.	Radio Rs.
Receipts	7,60,25,526	2,71,73,280	79,78,733	8,09,941
Expenditure	7,35,91,558	2,79,61,248	56,12,018	10,28,093

Thus the total receipts under all heads are Rs. 11,19,87,480 and the total expenses are Rs. 10,81,-92,917, leaving a surplus of Rs. 37,94,563. There was surplus of Rs. 24,39,968 and of Rs. 23,66,715 under post-offices and telephones respectively as against a deficit of Rs. 7,87,968 and Rs. 2,18,152 under telegraphs and radio respectively.

The net results compare as follows with those for the year 1933-34:—

	Net result of years working 1933-34	1934-35
Post-Office	—11,63,591	plus 24,33,968
Telegraphs	— 38,96,500	— 7,87,968
Telephones	plus 2,73,236	plus 23,66,715
Radio	— 4,01,739	— 2,18,152
	— 51,93,594	plus 37,94,563

EMERGENCY MEASURES

The serious fall in revenue in the years 1930-31 and 1931-32 due to the severe economic depression necessitated the adoption of special measures to improve the financial position of the department. On the one hand, the scale of charges for various postal and telegraph services was increased; on the other hand, Government imposed an emergency reduction from the pay of their employees and the department undertook a vigorous economy campaign. The enhancement of the charges succeeded in regarding the drop in the revenues of the department. The results of the economy campaign are reflected in the figures for expenditure which continued to drop up to the end of the year 1932-33.

Although the year under report closed with a profit of about Rs. 38 lakhs this amount cannot be regarded as representing a real profit, as the salaries of the staff during the year continued to be subject to the temporary emergency deduction of 5 per cent, and the contribution to the depreciation fund was as a special case, not made to the full extent. If allowance is made for the two factors, the year's working would show a loss of Rs. 19 lakhs. Since the close of the year under report the 5 per cent emergency deduction has been discontinued and the department will have to contribute to the depreciation fund in 1935-36.

VOLUME OF MAILS

Excluding the air routes, there existed at the end of the year, over 168,000 miles of lines over which mails were conveyed by different agencies. Eighty new motor lines were opened during the year, forty-nine of these being in the Bombay, Madras, and Punjab circles.

The following figures give some idea of the volume of postal business transacted during the year:-

	Rupees.
Total estimated number of articles handled	1,143,777,000
Total number of registered articles	41,620,000
Total number of insured articles	3,422,000
Value of insured articles posted	1,00,68,00,000
Postage charges realised	6,47,51,000
Number of money-orders issued	38,881,000
Value of money-orders issued	77,84,00,000
Value payable post collections	18,78,00,000

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

On March 31, 1935 there were over 3,100,000 current savings bank accounts with a total balance of Rs. 58,30,00,000 and about 90,000 postal life insurance policies covering an aggregate assurance of over Rs. 17,13,00,000. The figure represented in most cases an increase in business as compared with the corresponding figures for 1933-34, due largely to the improvement in economic conditions generally. Among the miscellaneous operations of the department may be mentioned the realisation for the Customs Department of import duties and the sale to the public of nearly 15,000 pounds of quinine.

The total amount invested in Post-Office Cash Certificates decreased from about Rs. 1,331 1/2 lakhs in the preceding year to a little over Rs. 995 lakhs, or by 25 per cent. The amount paid to investors on the discharge of certificates increased from about Rs. 713 lakhs to about Rs. 1,027 lakhs or by 43 per cent. The decrease in investments is due to the further raising of the purchase price of the Cash Certificates with consequent fall in the rate of interest earned. The increase in Cash Certificate discharges is due to the maturity of 3 issues valued at Rs. 459 lakhs.

New Life and Endowment Assurance Policies numbering 4,835 of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,03,-65,000 were issued compared with 5,292 policies of the value of Rs. 1,05,90,000 last year.

During the year 14,656 lbs. of quinine was sold through the agency of the post-office at a total price of Rs. 3,02,138 as against 17,478 lbs. to the value of Rs. 3,65,016 and 5,217 lbs. to the value of Rs. 18,050 during 1933-34 and 1932-33 respectively, showing a decrease of 16.15 per cent in quantity and 17.23 per cent in value on the sale of the preceding year.

MAIL ROBBERIES

The number of cases of highway robberies of mails fell from 21 to 16 as compared with the previous year. In three instances mail peons, postmen etc., were assaulted while in six cases runners were the victims, one runner being killed. The mails were recovered partly or wholly in fourteen cases. Proceedings were instituted in four cases and convictions obtained in two of these. The total loss sustained by the department through these robberies amounted to over Rs. 26,000, of which Rs. 16,500 related to the Bengal and Assam Circle wherein three robberies took place.

During the year 240 postal officials were implicated in criminal offences. Of these 191 were convicted by the courts and the others were punished departmentally. The loss originally involved in these cases was 83,500 of which the sum of Rs. 26,500 was subsequently recovered.

Offences against the Post Office committed by persons not belonging to the department comprised 58 cases of money-order frauds, 9 of frudulent withdrawals from savings bank accounts, and 98 of thefts from mail and post-offices. The number of cases in which the offenders were convicted by criminal courts was 37. The total loss involved was about Rs. 15,000, of which a sum of Rs. 7,200 was recovered, Rs. 1,000 were written off and finally lost, and Rs. 6,600 remained unadjusted, at the close of the year.—United Press.

Plague Breaks Out At Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, Feb. 2.

Plague having broken out in Hyderabad city, it is hereby declared an infected area with effect from January 19, states a notification issued by the Information Bureau.

Eighteen different localities of the city and suburbs are mentioned where plague has already broken out.—A. P.

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"Trade Unionism And Labour Disputes In India"

A Useful Book Reviewing Labour Struggles In India

TRADE UNIONISM AND LABOUR DISPUTES IN INDIA: By Ahmed Mukntar: Published by Messrs. Longmans Green & Co, Ltd., Price Rs. 6/-.

Dr. Ahmed Mukhtar has no doubt placed in the hands of the public an interesting and informative book which must attract wide attention. He is not new to the subject, having been the author of two previous publications, "Factory Labour in India" and "Factory Labour in the Punjab". The present volume is, perhaps, the first attempt at a synthetic representation of the history and growth of the Trade Union movement in this country. As such, it is an important publication. There was a definite demand for a hand-book of Indian Trade Unionism and the Law governing the movement. Whatever one might have to say against the merits of the book, Dr. Mukhtar has fullfilled a long-felt want Even if the publication is belated it is still most useful. He may well congratulate himself on the work.

Before, however, we proceed to discuss the book, it is necessary to emphasise certain fundamental postulates of Trade Unionism under present day conditions. The Trade Union Movement is not an exotic growth. It is the natural outcome of the capitalist system. It arose as the first visible expression of the anti-thesis of Capitalism. As such fundamentally Trade Unions are the class organisations of the working-class advocating its class demands. Obviously, therefore, they constitute the units of class struggle of the proletariat to safeguard, uphold and achieve its class demands. Any literature on the subject must then, necessarily be judged from this fundamental basis of Trade Union organisation.

We shall now come to Dr. Ahmed Mukhtar's book. As we have already stated it is a belated though extremely useful publication. It is introduced to the reader with merited recommendations from Prof. C. N. Vakil, Mr. Gilligan, I. C. S. and Dr. Zakir Hussain, Principal of the Jamia Millia Islamia. Mr. J. F. Gennings, Member-in-Charge of the Labour Office in the Bombay Government and its Director of Information, has contributed a foreward which will be read with interest. It is an agreeable surprise to read this exalted Officer of the Bombay Government say "nor should the employer take up the attitude, either that there are no grievances or, if there are, that no "outsider" has any right to represent them to him." It is a surprise because we have all along been accustomed to read nothing but tirades against the "outsiders" whenever there has occurred a strike. This acceptance of the principle and the right of "outsiders" to represent labour is a welcome sign.

POLITICAL AGITATION AND TRADE UNIONISM

The following statement of Mr. Gennings cannot be left unnoticed: "From the point of view of industrial peace", he says, "India today suffers from two great disadvantages, the ignorance of the workers and their consequent exploitation by the politicians; and the indifference of employers which also helps such exploitation. With few exceptions the Labour leaders of India have not grasped the fundamental idea of trade unionism. They do not realise that the functions of a trade union leader differ widely from those of a leader of the Labour Party". In this one statement, Mr. Gennings has raised so many controversial points.

No doubt mass discontent has always been the lever of all political agitation throughout history. Even the British Constitution was won not through the charity or good sense of those in whom power was vested, but by the force of the British masses under the leadership of politicians who soon betrayed them. Again it is the political agitation that has roused the masses in the colonies and dependencies to political consciousness. The ruling class has never done anything to remove that ignorance. On the contrary that very same ignorance has been its strength. Let Dr. Mukhtar answer Mr. Gennings on this score. "Mr. Gandhi's civil disobedience movement", he says, "brought about a wide consciousness among the masses..... he will be a bold man indeed who says that they (activities connected with the C. D.) did not give a rude shaking to the slumbering masses of this country." Far from "exploitation by the politician" in the given conditions of this country, it is only political action that has brought understanding and consciousness to the Indian masses.

EMPLOYERS' INDIFFERENCE

As for the indifference of the employers, there is nothing much to say. The employers in capitalist industry are interested in the workers, only to the extent to which they can be exploited. There is, therefore, nothing particularly amazing with employers in this country. Employers are after all employers. They are the same everywhere under capitalist economy. But what is really amazing is the attitude of States in Labour disputes. Instead of protecting the striking worker by getting his demands satisfied, the State has more often than not sided with the employers in suppressing the worker. As for politics, objectively there is no basis for a Labour Party on the English model in this country.

TASK OF UNION LEADERS

"The task of the trade union leader", further says Mr. Gennings, "is to gain as much for labour as he can within the existing order of society and under the existing system. On the political platform and through the working of the constitution he may advocate and *perhaps achieve* (our italics) that change in the existing order of things that labour desires". Mark the italics. Mr. Gennings is clear that it is an impossible task to achieve what labour desires through working the constitution, that is through the ballot box. This is what British Labour has been trying and had failed to achieve. The dismal failure in England of the ballot box method to achieve "what Labour desires" is the surest demonstration of its utter futility. In India there is no constitution to work. What goes by the name of one is a camouflage. As for gaining as "much for labour as he can" is to-day a worn-out theory. It was good and worked well in the growing stage of capitalism. In its present stage of decay, the pursuit of this theory has worked out only in the increasing impoverishment and helplessness of the working-class and penalisation of trade unions and trade union workers. Facts are against Mr. Gennings' theory. You cannot blame the Labour leader if he declines to accept his advice. Labour reformism and political liberalism, which is what Mr. Gennings advocates, have no place in the Indian settings.

A USEFUL BOOK

The usefulness of Dr. Ahmed Mukhtar's book lies in its informativeness. His statistics about the labour disputes in this country are very illustrative. His historical survey and the development of capital-labour conflicts in this country will be read with interest. His criticism of trade union tactics and organisation is thought-provoking. Particularly interesting is the portion devoted to the Trade Union Law and the workers' right to combine and to strike. There is no doubt that such a book cannot be written at random. It is full of deep knowledge of the subject and the author has taken immense pain to present a comprehensive and complete picture of the Trade Union movement in this country. Three appentices have been included giving the Trade Union Act of 1926. The Trade Disputes Act of 1929 and The Bombay Trade disputes Conciliation Act of 1934. In fact Dr. Ahmed Mukhtar has produced an excellent hand-book which no trade unionist can afford to miss.

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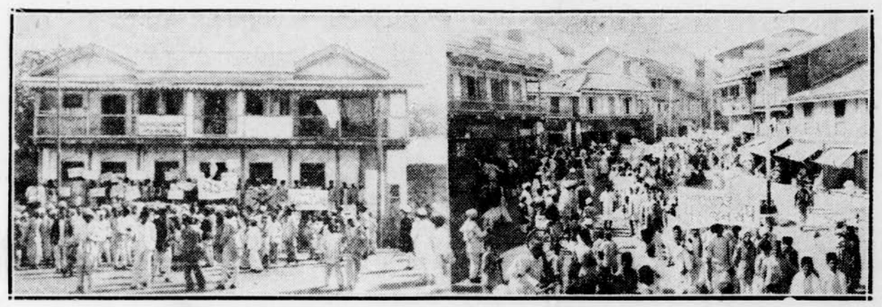

Two views of the procession recently taken out by the Bhavnagar Mill-Workers who are on a strike.

BHAVNAGAR STRIKE

Workers Firm In Their Determination To Fight For Their Rights

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, (By Mail.)

The mill strike in New Jahangir Mills, has lasted for more than four weeks. still there are no signs of reconciliation and compromise. Labourers are as adamant as ever in their demand for arbitration "Majdon Manajan," the branch of the Ahmedabad Mahajan, is conducting the strike tactfully and efficiently. Labourers are very firm in their demand, and every day of their strike make them stronger and conscious.

Before the arrival of H. E. the Viceroy in Bhavnagar the state tried to intervene, and make some conciliation but no decision could be reached. Now there are no visible signs of state intervention in the strike. Employers, it is alleged, have been trying to bring about a split in the ranks of the labourers. Public opinion of Bhavnagar, it seems, is with the labourers who are peacefully fighting for their demands.

STRIKERS' DEMONSTRATION.

Labourers are holding their meetings occasionally. Before a week or more a meeting of the workers was addressed by Mr. Kakaibhai Kothari, Mr. Balwantrai Mehta, and Mr. Buch. On 25th a mass procession of workers with cartoons, placards, and posters paraded the main streets of Bhavnagar. The procession made a profound impression on the public of the workers' enthusiasm and organization. The procession terminated near the office of the Textile Union in a meeting where Mr. Vyas, the Secretary of the Union, read the congratulatory letter from Mr. L. V Dani the Secretary of the Youth League, who could not attend the meeting due to his illness.

Bakhale Bill And Its Detractors

Further Examination Of Shop-Owners' Arguments

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The shop-owners complain against the provisions of the Bakhale Bill on every ground. First of all they try to prove that they give now all facilities to the assistants and minors and, therefore, there is no necessity for passing the bill. If what they say about their own treatment of assistants is true, they have no reason to complain against and prevent the bill from passing. Only if they are not treating the assistants and minors as they claim to treat them when protesting, they must be afraid of the bill being passed. If it is true that the majority of shop-keepers treat their assistants and minors well, then they have no reason to protest against the bill, since only the dishonest minority will come within the provisions of the bill if passed. But the majority, as the protestors claim to be, seem to be afraid of the bill being passed, which shows their guilty conscience.

The protestors also utter a threat that if the bill is passed, the conditions of the assistants and minors will "become worse". They threaten the necessity to cut the wages of assistants and give "inferior food to workers in shops." Why, they declare, "The remedy will be worse than the disease". That shows they are bent on exploiting the shop-workers even after the bill is passed. They further openly declare that "such a system of well-regulated rest for employees will not only be impracticable but no machine of inspection will be adequate to enforce the provisions of this bill." That shows that they are bent upon evading the provisions of the bill if inspection is enforced upon their "humanitarianism" which, according to them, cannot bear inspection but must be accepted as prevailing upon their words!

PREPOSTEROUS CLAIM.

It is quite possible that children are driven to the shops by their parents or their own circumstances. But that they are employed by the shop-keepers "in most cases out of sheer humanity alone" is a preposterous claim especially if the bill has to be rejected according to them. If their humanitarianism cannot stand the provisions of the bill, they merely expose the weakness of their argument. Again the plea that "if these children are given better economic relief in other ways, they will cease to work in tea-shops and hotels," is equivalent to the argument that since they are not given better economic relief in other way they are good game to be exploited in hotels!

The provisions of the Bill are made to be enforced. But our tea-shop gentlemen say, since they are difficult to be enforced, "evasion from such restrictions will be naturally sought in as many ways as human ingenuity can invest". This is the language of the evaders and not of honest, sincere and humanitiarian shop-keepers who profess "humanitarianism". They will naturally try, they say to evade the provisions, if passed, in as many ways as human ingenuity can invent, especially because in their own language "no machinery of inspection will be adequate to enforce the provisions of the biils! They give their game away when they say that "in these times of keen competition and serious economic depression, the consequent fall in the income of shop-keepers will necessitate cuts in the wages of their assistants". What does it mean? It means, in other words, "if you don't let us exploit the needy", we will cut their wages". But it is exactly to prevent exploitation in these "days of keen competition and serious economic depression", when the unemployed of all ages and sexes are easy prey to exploitation that the least thing that can be expected is not merely to pass such a bill but enforce its provisions not as a panacea but as a palliative.

Yet another of their arguments is that almost all of them have risen from the position of shop assistant to shop-owners. But can a shop assistant. Ever rise to the position of the owner by the earnings from his labour? Even if it were true and possible, they have no right to speak like this against those who are used by them for profit-making in these days of "keen competition and serious economic depression." It is depression only for the tea-shop owners and not for the shops assistants and minors? It appears so from their language. If it is depression, it is for all, especially for those who have to sell their labour for anything, because they have no place to stand on. If they were once shop assistants, they must show more compassion for these unfortunates!

The pet argument of those who want to continue exploitation is that the country is yet backward and not prepared for social legislation. But aren't we expediting progress by enforcing progressive and humane social laws?—Yours etc.,

"PLEBIAN."

"GLIMPSES OF THE EAST"

N. Y. K.'s Magnificent Guide A Veritable Encyclopaedia

The well-known Japanese Steamship Company, Nipon Yusen Kaisha, more familiar as simply N. Y. K., have been publishing annually a guide-book "Glimpses of the East" which is now in its 18th years of issue. This year being the 50th anniversary of the company and the 2600th anniversary of the Japanese Empire, they have brought out a Special Number which is a magnificent production, beautifully got-up, profusely illustrated with pictures in colours and intelligently edited. Printed throughout on Art paper. "Glimpses of the East" is a tribute to the Japanese Printer's art.

The contents reveal painstaking effort to make the volume a mine of useful information about almost all important countries in the world. A general account of the country, its production and industry, its foreign trade and chief description of its important cities is given in each case, thus making the compilation a valuable book of reference for merchants, travellers, businessmen—and even journalists!

Copies may be had from any office of the N. Y. K.

Primary Education & Removal Of Unemployment

Sapru Report Recommends Drastic Change In Educational System

The following is the concluding portion of a summary of the recommendations of the Sapru Committee on unemployment among educated persons in U. P.

While it should be the aim of primary education to remove illiteracy, it should also be its principal aim to qualify boys, to become better agriculturists and more useful members of village communities. Primary education, as it is given at present, is ineffective, partly because it does not lay sufficient emphasis upon rural and agricultural needs, and partly because the age-limit is too low.

Primary education should be brought more into line with rural needs and agricultural conditions, and enable boys, reading at primary schools, to become more efficient members of the agricultural community.

The age-limit, for the purpose of primary education, should be raised to 12 or 13 and every child should remain at school for at least six years. If this is done, primary education will not only become more efficient, but also find employment for a number of teachers.

We strongly recommend that the compulsory primary education be extended all over the province as in our opinion without it economic prosperity cannot be built up. In this connection for the spread of primary and adult education it is worth while considering how far the agency of broadcasting can be called in aid.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The underlying policy of the resolution of the Local Government, in regard to the secondary education, dated August 8, 1934, is sound and the High School Examination should have two kinds of certificates—one certifying completion of the course of secondary education and qualifying for admission to industrial, commercial and agricultural schools, and the other qualifying for admission to Arts and Science intermediate colleges.

The Intermediate course, if the High School course is curtailed by one year should be extended to three years, and should be of four parallel types: (1) Industrial, (2) Commercial, (3) Agricultural and (4) Arts and Science.

Secondary schools should provide much more diversified courses of study, care being taken to give more practical than theoretical education to the boys.

The industrial courses in secondary schools should aim at giving technical training, of general character, designed to develop skill of hand and eye and cultivate practical aptitudes, so as to predispose them towards industrial life.

Proper agencies should be created for advising boys as to their career.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

The number of students seeking admission into the universities has increased appreciably

No arbitrary limit for the admission of students into the universities should be prescribed, in view of the recommendations of (a) secondary education, (b) technical and vocational education, and (c) reduction on age-limit for the appointment to subordinate Government service, etc., which will have the effect of automatically reducing the number of students at the universities.

While no arbitrary limit to admission of students should be prescribed, there should be greater strictness exercised in the matter of admission. The universities should be under no obligation to take in men, who have passed their Intermediate Examination, or School Leaving Examination, in third class, except in rare instances, when the Admission Committee is satisfied that the student has taken the third class, due to illness, or some other satisfactory reason, but is likely to do well at the university.

While education in what are called humanities should not be discouraged, greater stress should be laid on scientific and vocational education.

So far as research work conducted at the universities is concerned, universities should study the need of industries and encourage such research, in particular as may be of practical use to the industries.

There should be some system of co-ordination between different universities so as to secure the uniformity of standards and prevent unhealthy competition.

Steps should be taken to establish contracts between the science department of the various universities and industrialists and business men, and such departments of the universities should devote themselves, not solely, or exclusively, to higher academic research in abstract branches of scientific knowledge, but also undertake research, which may prove to be helpful to the industries or to the economic development of the country. If, for this purpose, it is necessary to give more funds to the science departments of the universities, such funds should be given to them.

BOARDS OF EMPLOYMENT

An appointments Board for the graduates of all the five universities, in these provinces, including the products of such institutions as the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, the Agricultural Colleges at Allahabad and Cawnpore, and the Engineering College at Roorkee should be established more or less modelled on the Appointments Board at Cambridge.

The Appointments Board should consist of the vice-chancellors of the universities, certain heads of departments, such as, education, industries and agriculture, and some public men, and a certain number of business men, European and Indian.

Power should be given to this Board to appoint a working committee.

This Board should be financed partly by Government and partly by the universities.

Similarly, there should be a Board created for the products of secondary schools, intermediate colleges, vocational schools, medical and agricultural schools and industrial schools, and this Board should consist of the Director of Public Instruction. Directors of Industries and Agriculture, head masters, inspectors of schools, and a certain number of non-officials zamindars, and business men. This Board should be financed by Government.

These Boards should be required to collect statistics of employment among the graduates, of the universities, and the products of secondary schools, and intermediate colleges, etc., and from the sources indicated in No. (1).

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PRESIDENCY TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Charanjiva Overwhelms Fali Vakharia In Straight Sets

(By J. C. MAITRA)

In the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Championship Tournament, a heavy programme was gone through again on Monday evening at the Hindu Gymkhana. Although most of the matches were decided in straight sets, the games were well contested and the class of tennis produced was fairly high. Fali Vakharia who had earned the distinction of slaughtering a former champion of Western India in Dr. N. R. Suvarna the day before yesterday, went down to Charanjiva, the Cambridge Blue in a surprisingly easy manner. Charanjiva's cannon ball service supported by crisp volleys and devastating smashes threw the Parsi player completely off his feet. Vakharia tried bravely to retrieve the position in the second set, after losing the first with only one game to his credit. But he found Charanjiva in too devastating a mood to brook any serious opposition. He lost the second with three games in his favour.

SOME PROMISING PLAYERS.

The Yuvaraj of Miraj, and E. Padamji, the leading player from Poona, did not find much difficulty in dismissing their opponents. Similarly, Mytton cut short the career of the Miraj player, Karawade, in two well-fought out sets. While Dudley Pitt conceded a walk-over to C. V. Bhandarkar, Patel forced Wanarse, the stylish Poona player to three sets.

EX-CHAMPIONS IN OPPOSITE CAMP.

In the men's Doubles two ex-Champions of Western India, A. M. D. Pitt and N. B. Bhagwat, were opposed to each other partnered by Gillespie and Gonaldas respectively. Indian pair put up a stout resistance in the first set which ran into fourteen games. But in the second the European combination got the better of them allowing only two games to be snatched from them.

Chopra and Harvey disposed of the Podar brothers at the cost of two games, the latter being a love set.

MRS. BELL AND MYTTON'S VICTORY.

Miss Wadia and Suntook carried their battle with Mrs. Bell and Mytton through three sets. Suntook failing to find his balance in the first set, the European pair notched it in their favour with the loss of one game. The second set saw the Parsi pair in better fettle and they succeeded in levelling the set score at 6—4. But Mrs. Bell and Mytton rallied again to vanquish their opponents with ease.

I am sorry to learn that Miss Freny Talyarkhan has been down with an attack of the 'Flu' and has therefore to scratch from the tournament. I wish her a speedy recovery.

THE RESULTS.

MEN'S SINGLES.

E. Padamji beat R. A. Mundkur, 6—2 6—1.

Yuvaraj of Miraj beat A. J. Wadia, 6—3, 6—1.

G. I. Mytton beat Karawade, 6—4, 6—3.

C. V. Bhandarker w.o. A. M. D. Pitt.

J. Charanjiva beat F. F. Vakharia, 6—1, 6—3.

W. N. Wanarse beat N. E. Patel, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Ramnath Chopra and Harvey beat Rambilas Podar and Ramnath Podar, 6—2, 6—0.

A. M. D. Pitt and Gillespie beat N. B. Bhagvat and L. Gopaldas, 8—6, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Bell and G. L. Mytton beat Miss M. J. Wadia and A. C. Suntook 6—1, 4—6, 6—1.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Miss Hill w.o. Miss F. Talyarkhan.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

COURT NO. 1—at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sharp.

Yuvaraj of Miraj vs. A. C. Suntook, followed by

Miss Dubash vs. Miss M. J. Wadia, followed by

E. S. Ramrao vs. J. Charanjiva.

COURT NO. 2—at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sharp.

A. M. D. Pitt and partner vs. Miss F. A. de Lima and H. N. Contractor, followed by

Ramnath Chopra and Harvey vs. M. R. Row and Tata, followed by

Mrs. Tew vs. Miss Betty Sulman.

COURT NO. 3—at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sharp.

H. P. Hughes-Hallett and B. S. Ramrao vs. R. Stroud and partner.

ON THE FIRST AVAILABLE TENNIS COURT.

A. M. D. Pitt and Gillespie vs. G. L. Merchant and K. M. Merchant.

Miss Leela Row and Mrs. Row vs. Miss M. J. Wadia and Miss T. Dias.

TENNIS MARKERS' TOURNAMENT.

COURT NO. 4—at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sharp.

Kasam (Matunga Customs Gymkhana) vs. Sitaram (Wilson College Gymkhana), followed by

Kaltimoni (P. J. Hindu Gymkhana) vs. Ismail (Wodehouse Gymkhana).

Inter-Collegiate Annual Sports. The finish of the 75-Yards running race.

Jawaharlal In England

A CROWDED PROGRAMME

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

(By Air Mail).

A few days ago I had mentioned that Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru was due in London yesterday and that Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Secretary of the India League, and the late Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala were expected to arrange a detailed programme for the Indian leader during his stay of eight days.

Two things have happened since then. Mr. Saklatvala died last week and Mr. Menon has been left alone to look after Punditji's forthcoming London activities. The death of King George has affected Punditji's programme to the extent that instead of coming here yesterday he is now due to-morrow afternoon. There will be no public reception at the Victoria station when he arrives, only a few personal friends being present to look after his comforts.

A CROWDED PROGRAMME.

As soon as he arrives, Mr. Menon will be presenting to him a diary containing innumerable engagements which the Pundit will have during his forthcoming stay. Assisted by a band of voluntary workers, Mr. Menon has certainly arranged an elaborate programme for Punditji who will hardly have any moments even for relaxation. He spends Sunday night in the country where Lady Rondda, the proprietor of "Time and Tide", a radical journal, has arranged a dinner in his honour to meet other radical and socialist friends, who are behind journalism in this country. Unlike other Society functions, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru will find himself surrounded by the most eminent of British journalist who are sure to bombard him with a variety of questions on present day Indian politics. Then our friend from Lahore, Dr. S. K. Dutt, will be an early caller on Punditji on Monday after which he will see his publishers in connection with his forthcoming publication "Autobiography". At the request of British, American and Continental Press, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru has accepted to address a Press Conference on Monday afternoon. Hardly does he emerge out of this when he is to conduct conversation with Mr. H. N. Brailsford, Professor Harold Laski and Mr. Krishna Menon. The Indian Progressive Writers' Association, which felt disappointed at being unable to get any opportunity to talk to Punditji during the last week, is pleased that Wednesday afternoon is kept free by the Pundit to meet the members of the Association. They are a band of earnest Indian left-wing writers, pursuing their aims and ideals in most unassuming manner. During its existence of about 14 months, they have discussed Indian culture, philosophy and art from various points of view. They have been honoured by well-known Continental left-wing writers and one of their members recently returned to India with a view to publish a journal on behalf of the Association. Incidentally, the Association is deeply interested in propagating Romanization of Hindustani script. Mr. Reginald Bridgeman, the Secretary of the League Against Imperialism, tells me that he is to hold a conference with Punditji in the company of his immediate colleagues, who include, Mr. Ben Bradley. It will be remembered that this organisation a few years ago removed Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru from the roll of its membership on the ground that the Indian leader was not sufficiently anti-imperialist.

Although Lord Lothian is not in town, his immediate colleagues have requested Punditji to meet them. On their behalf Mrs. Naomi Matheson has arranged tea in honour of Punditji to which eminent authors and writers have been invited. Prof. Catlin and Mr. Aldous Huxley are delighted in having this opportunity to meet the Indian leader, since they think Indian politics are likely to undergo drastic change if Punditji is elected to preside over the next session of the Congress. That Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru is anxious to meet all sections of the people and representative organisations is indicated from the fact that Mr. Fenner Brockway and his colleagues meet Punditji on the following day. The same day is allotted for a Press Conference which will be open to representatives of Indian newspapers. Mrs. Laski who is taking keen interest in the problem of population and standard of living, has requested Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru to meet her women colleagues after he has answered the Indian press correspondents.

MEETING WITH SOCIALIST LEADERS.

This is to be followed by an important private conference to which Mr Laski, Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. Brailsford, and a few leading members of the Socialist League have been invited. I suspect this conference is in the nature of finding out the best ways and means of carrying on Indian propaganda in this country. Later in the evening the India League is holding a political reception and prominent members of the two Houses of Parliament have intimated their desire to attend it. The Pacifists will claim Punditji's time the same night when he is to meet Mr. Reginald Reynolds and his other colleagues on the "No More War" movement. Not satisfied with the conference which the Pundit is to hold with the representatives of the British, American and Continental newspapers, some of the leading newspapers in Great Britain have made a demand for exclusive private interviews with him.

And a whole day had to be set apart for Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru to meet the members of the Parliament at the House of Commons. He is to hold private interviews with some of them, including Mr. Lansbury, Mr. David Grenfell, Mr. Tom Williams, Mr. Jagger, Mr. Morgan Jones. Mr. Lansbury is also entertaining the Indian leader to a luncheon to meet Lord Noel Buxton and others. When Punditji heard of the death of Mr. Saklatvala, I understand, he was deeply moved. He is likely to call on Mrs. Saklatvala during his stay. The Indian community has sent him a telegram requesting him to preside over the Memorial meeting which it has arranged for Thursday next in hon our of Mr. Saklatvala.

WESTERN INDIA POLO FINAL

The Final of the Western India Handicap Tournament between "Saugor Wednesday" and "Golconda" will start 4 at 4-0 p.m. to-day.

An Exhibition Match will follow at 5-0 p.m.

Viceroy's Regret At Loyabad Disaster

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

The Viceroy has sent the following message concerning the Loyabad colliery disaster: "I am greatly distressed to hear about the terrible disaster at Jharia. I shall be grateful if you convey my deepest sympathy to the relatives of the killed and the wounded." Combined memorial service will be held near Pitmouth and a suitable memorial will also be erected by the managing agents near the place. —A. P.

INCULCATING HUMANE IDEAS

Bombay League Gives Prizes To Best Essayists

With a view to inculcate humane notions among the younger generation, The Bombay Humanitarian League announced Prize Competition Schemes last year, the results of which are as under:—

Scheme No. 105: "For the Matric students of High Schools of Bombay Presidency, on the subject of Man's Treatment of Lower Animals.

(1) M. K. Tarachand, Hyderabad, Sind Rs. 50; (2) B. N. Shah, Bombay, Rs. 30, (3) M. R. Parasnis, Satara Rs. 20; (4) S. D. Khemanney, Hyderabad Sind Rs. 15, (5) C. G. Mathad, Gadag, Rs. 10, (6) Mrs. V. P. Nerurkar, Baroda Rs. 5 (7) Miss Leela J. Naravane Poona, Rs. 5, (8) T. Wadhumal, Hyderabad Sind, Rs. 5, (9) S. G. Govekar, Hubli, Rs. 5, (10) P. J. Shah, Nadiad, Rs. 5.

The following students have been awarded certificates of Merit (1) Miss S. N. Lalkaka, Ahmedabad (2) Miss P. S. Arlikatti, Belgaum, (3) V. R. Koppikar, Hubli, (4) J. G. Tikhe, Poona, (5) G. S. Tendulkar, Bombay, (6) R. D. Parasnis, Satara, (7) P. G. Rege, Bombay, (8) K. V. Kulkarni, Chalisgaon, (9) K. D. Sanghvi, Bombay, (10) S. P. Apte, Thana.

Prizes for the above scheme of the value of Rs. 150 have been given from the interest of Late Sheth Devidas Kanji Memorial Prize Scheme Fund.

Scheme No. 106, for "Parsi" students of Matric Class of High Schools and Colleges of Bombay Presidency, on the subject of "Testimony of Zoroastrian Scriptures and Science in Favour of Vegetarian Diet."

(1) Dolly A. Jussawalla, Deolali, (2) N. D. Hansotia, Surat, Rs. 20; (3) D. F. Bapuna, Surat, Rs. 11, (4) K. M. Anklesaria, Mandvi, Rs. 8, (5) M. S. Pooniwala, Surat, Rs. 6.

The following students have been awarded certificates of Merit.

(1) D. M. Naerwala, Deolali, (2) P. J. Sigamporia, Surat, (3) M. C. Randeria, Surat, (4) J. M. Elavia, Surat, (5) S. A. Navder, Bombay, (6) J. Firoze, Poona.

Prizes for the above Scheme of the value of Rs. 70 have been given from the interest of Late Sheth Jehangir J. Vimadalal, Memorial Prize Scheme Fund.

Prize winners are requested to intimate their correct addresses at which prizes etc. may be sent when ready.

SUPPORT FOR MISS KARA

Meeting In Mandvi

(From A Correspondent.)

A largely attended meeting was held on Saturday night in the Azad Chawk, Vadgadi at Mandvi to support Miss Maniben Kara's candidature for the Municipal bye-election to be held on Wednesday the 5th. Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri presided.

In his opening remarks Dr. Meisheri deprecated the communal feeling that was being sought to be introduced in the election. He said it was wrong to appeal to the voters to vote for a particular candidate because he or she belonged to a particular religion. He emphasised the fact that religion had nothing to do with civic affairs and that, therefore, voters should cast their votes in favour of that candidate alone who would be able to serve them better. He ended by appealing to the voters of the Mandvi ward to vote for Miss Maniben Kara in view of her manifold services to the community in general, and the poorer classes in particular.

Swami Brahmanand who followed dwelt upon the value of the right of vote and urged upon the audience to exercise it on Wednesday in favour of Miss Kara if they wanted to see in the Corporation a person who would always defend and advance their interests.

Messrs. Ishwarbhai Patel, Mantubhai Mehta, Mahomad Gani and R. S. Nimbkar then addressed the meeting.

Miss Kara thanked the residents of Mandvi for having shown their confidence in her at the time of the last general election. She said that she wanted to go to the Corporation in order to be able to serve poor people. She assured the voters that if they elected her she would spare no pains to get their grievances redressed.

UNIFICATION OF KARNATAKIS

Dr. Mulbhagala Exhorts Bombay Residents To Close Up Ranks

Under the auspices of the All-Karnataka Assn., (Akhila Karnataka Sangha), a public meeting was held at Batliboy's Accountancy Training Institute, under the Presidentship of Dr U. B. Narayanrao, when Dr. K. V. Mulbhagala, spoke on "Will Karnatakis Unify?"

The President Dr. Narayanrao, while introducing the speaker to the audience, observed that Dr. Mulbhagala who hails from Karnatak had been serving for over 15 years as a British Excise Officer, and since retired was drifted away to Foreign Shores in 1932. In England, within a year he became a Microbiologist and expert in exeise matters by passing an examination in Sir John Casso. Technical Institute. He has recently returned to India, with his vast experience and the All-Karnatak Assn., has rightly chosen him to speak on Karnatak Unification. With these words, he requested Dr. Mulbhagala to speak on the subject.

The learned speaker at the outset gave a brief account of his varied activities in England and America. He then observed that it is a pity and a shame that the small number of Karnatakis residing in Bombay, the premier city of India should be so divided amongst themselves to dire determent of them all. "United we stand, divided we fall" was stressed by improving it as "United we live, divided we die" in the most practical sense.

Suicidal.

He pointed out that the Karnatak has never lagged behind in a progress excepting in Unity. Five of the six illustrious authors of six schools of Philosophy are from Karnatak. Greatest of scholars in many of the other spheres could be traced to Karnatak. In the face of this, the existence of 17 Associations in Bombay of different Karnatakis on Communal Basis is surely suicidal.

He exhorted that all these units should come together happy-heartedly burying the hatchet of selfishness and jealousy and fuse into one unit. Unless there is goodwill, mutual understanding, and policy of give and take, a complete unity would be a utopia.

Separately no Association could be the mouthpiece of the whole of Karnatak. Linguistic and Geographical differences should be forgotten, Esprit-de-Corps should reign supreme between the communities and communities. The great slur on Karnatak is that there is disunion, discord and disharmony. These may be safely sunk deep into the sea and a solid structure be built to endure long with a united front to bring tripple advantage to Karnatak. Social, economical, and political. In the absence of a concerted action this would be impossible, nay impracticable.

One Body Needed

The efforts of the All Karnatak Assn., and its office-bearers should pave the way to unite all the Associations into one Mother Association for the salvation of both Karnatakis and the Karnatak by bringing to bear upon others by persuasion and reconciliation the most crying need of the hour unity. To-day, Karnatak lags behind, many other provinces because of the total blindness towards meeting as one voice and body for the uplift of her sons.

Doctor U. Shesha Rao, the President of the Working Committee of the All-Karnatak Assn., then gave a brief account of the origin and activities of the Association from the inception up-to-date.

He observed, that—there were a number of Communal Organisations of Karnatakis carrying on useful work each in their own way, but there was no representative body to tackle the problem affecting the Karnatakis and the Karnatak, socially, economically and politically. It was, therefore, keenly felt that there should be a representative Karnatak Organisation, with this ideal in view, the All-Karnatak Association (Akhila Karnatak Sangha) was organised. To carry on the work of the Organisation a Provincial Working Committee was formed at a Public Meeting held on 1-1-1935, for the purpose. The committee have been since trying to bring all the different Organisations together by correspondence and representative meetings. It is earnestly hoped that the co-operation of the existing Organisation it would not be difficult to achieve Unity before long. He expressed the hope that all the Sister Organisations of Karnatakis would join hands sinking down the petty differences, if any, in order to attain unity within and dignity abroad.

VERDICT OF DEATH FROM MISADVENTURE

Coroner's Jury Absolves Dr. Parekh From Blame At The Conclusion Of Inquest

BOMBAY: Monday.

After two adjournments, the hearing was concluded before the City Coroner to-day, at the inquest held on the body of Mangoobai, aged 35, wife of Sakrabhai Motilal Shah, a Cotton and Share Broker, residing on the ground-floor of Vijay Mahal, at Walkeshwar Road, who expired on the 21st of January last, after an operation to improve the chances of pregnancy, at Dr. Parakh's Hospital, at Sandhurst Road.

The Jury returned a verdict entirely absolving Dr. Parekh from responsibility for the deceased's death and returned a verdict of death from misadventure.

The husband of the deceased, Sakrabhai Motilal a share and cotton broker by profession stated that the deceased bore him only one daughter who was 18 years old, and after that she had no children. He, therefore, took her to Dr. Parakh for examination and advice.

Dr. Parakh advised an operation, and on the 13th of January last, an operation was performed. Witness stated further that on Sunday the 19th January, the deceased was restless and complained of stiffness.

Dr. Parakh gave her an injection and more injections were given on the 20th and 21st at 5 p.m., on the 21st January, while Dr. Parakh was examining her, she expired.

The evidence of Dr. Framroz Ratanshaw Parakh, M.D., M.R.C.S., who has his hospital at Sandhurst Road, showed that on or about the 3rd of January last the deceased and her husband came to witness's hospital for examination.

Witness advised a minor operation to improve the chances of pregnancy. The deceased was next brought over to the hospital on the 12th of January and the next day an operation was performed. The deceased remained in the hospital till the 20th of January. On Sunday the husband of the deceased came and took her home.

At 9 a.m. witness went to see her condition, and found that she was getting fits and had a very stiff mouth. Witness gave her anti-titanic serum injections, and medicines as a preventive measure. Witness saw her again on the morning of the 21st January, and also in the evening, when some more injections were given.

At 5 p.m. on the 21st January, the deceased had a fit and began frothing at the mouth. She suddenly collapsed and died.

The cause of death, according to the report of Major S. B. Mehta, Police Surgeon, was Pelvic peritonitis and Septicaemia. To the court Major Mehta stated at to-day's Inquest, that if the deceased was removed from Dr. Parakh's Hospital on the morning of the 20th January, and she expired on the 21st, the cause of death could not have been known by Dr. Parakh. Evidently, Dr. Parakh thought that she had tetanus and gave her preventive injections.

Major Mehta stated further that the deceased must have had some old injection which had been lurking quietly for many years, and which erupted with great virulence at the second operation and gave rise to blood poisoning.

It was stated in the evidence of the husband of the deceased, that 6 years ago, the deceased was taken to Dr. Parakh's hospital for an abdominal operation.

Mr. Ramanlal M. Shah advocate appearing on behalf of Sakrabhai Motilal the husband of the deceased, asked the Coroner for a postponement, but as the Jury declined to come again, they recorded their verdict on Major Mehta's evidence.

Dr. Absolved.

A vedict of "death from Pelvic Peritonitis and Septicaemia was recorded by the Coroner's Jury and unanimously acclaimed that Dr. Parakh could not be held responsible in any way for the death of the woman. Further they were satisfied that Dr. Parakh had done everything he could for his patient, and it was a case of misadventure.

DAVIS CUP DRAW

LONDN, Feb. 3.

The draw for the Davis Cup Tournament was made by the Lord Mayor at Mansion House to-day.

The results of the draw were as follows. In the European zone, Norway, Belgium, Austria, Poland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia receive byes.

Monaco will play against the Netherlands China against France and Spain against Germany.

Hungary, Greece, Argentine, Sweden, Ireland, Denmark and Switzerland, byes.

In the American zone, Cuba will play against Australia, and Mexico against the United States.

The Inter-Zone Finals will be played at Wimbledon on July 18, 20 and 21. The winner will challenge Britain, the holder of the Davis Cup, at Wimbledon on July 25, 27 and 28.—Indian Allied News.

NEW 440 YARDS FREE STYLE SWIMMING RECORD

Danish Girl Beats American Timing Established In 1934

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 2.

The 15 year old girl Raghnildh Vegen has swum 440 yards Free Style, in 5 minutes, 299/10 seconds, beating Lenore Knight's record of 5 minutes 30 seconds made at Boston in March 1934.

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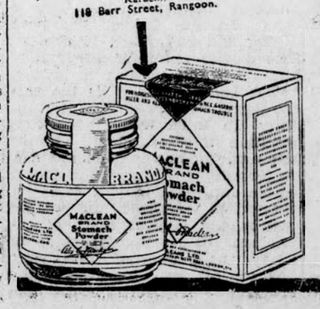

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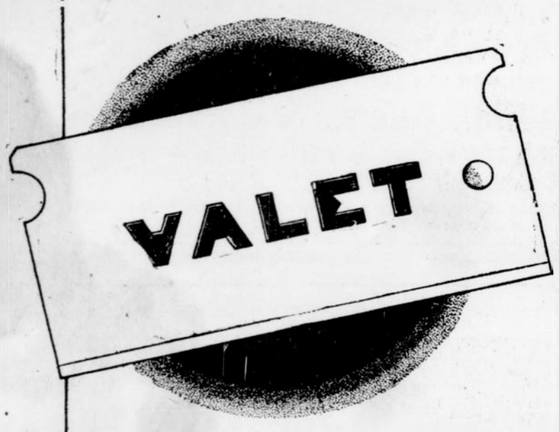

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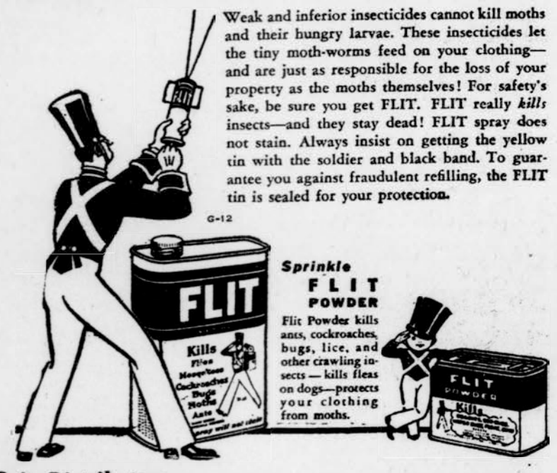

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STANDING COMMITTEE'S CENSURE OF GOVT.

12 Crores Expenditure For Next Year Sanctioned

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

The Standing Finance Committee on Railways has concluded the examination of railway estimates and demands in respect of the Railway Board and of the working expenses of railways and agreed to proposals put forward before them with one exception. The majority of the Committee were opposed to the proposal for the temporary appointment of an officer to prepare material for legislation and rules of business in connection with the institution of the Federal Railway Authority. The opposition was based mainly on political grounds, namely the present Assembly had not approved of the proposal to have a Federal Railway Authority set up before Parliamentary legislation.

In the afternoon the Committee considered the capital programme of railways for 1936 and 1937 to which they agreed. They coupled their approval to the proposal to purchase 750 wagons for 1936-37 with a recommendation that the orders should be placed in India.

CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAMME.

The Committee approved of the total expenditure of 10¼ crores on works (capital), depreciation works (capital) and depreciation (fund) during 1936-37. The rolling stock programme approved by the Committee at their meeting in last July in Bangalore involved an expenditure of three crores including 2½ crores from the depreciation Fund. This programme did not include any provision for the general service wagons as the matter was still under consideration. It was assumed that the traffic in 1936-37 would be about 2 per cent. more than in 1934-35 and they should require about 2,000 wagons but in view, however, of a further fall in traffic at the time, it was considered advisable to call for tenders for 1,000 wagons. Seeing that the traffic in 1935-36 has so far been below that of 1934-35 it is considered that 750 wagons costing 25 lakhs will suffice for all needs that can be foreseen at present.

Certain changes made in the original rolling stock programme which would result in a reduction of seven lakhs in the programme were already approved. The total expenditure on rolling stock is thus 3.18 crores as against 4.55 crores in the current year.

EXPENDITURE FOR NEW YEAR.

Expenditure proposed on open line works is £53 lakhs (capital) 335 lakhs and depreciation fund 518 lakhs as against 979 lakhs provided during the current year.

In addition to the above, provision for about 19 lakhs for works in connection with repairs due to the Bihar earthquake damages and the Hardinge bridge protection works as also the provision of five lakhs for urgent expenditure on unforeseen items has been made. The total expenditure proposed for next year is about 12 crores but it is expected that 58 lakhs will be met by utilisation of materials in stock, thus leaving cash expenditure on the programme at 11½ crores as against 15 crores during the current year.

From past experience it has been found that for various reasons the amount of about 1¼ crore will be saved by making a lump sum reduction to that extent. Thus the total grant asked for expenditure in 1936-37 is 10½ crores of which 7 crores will be from the Depreciation Fund.

Distribution of total expenditure between capital and depreciation fund may require revision as the distribution of the probable saving made is purely arbitrary.

STORES PURCHASE.

As regards the stores purchases the policy of the Government of India is to make purchases in such a way as to encourage development industries country utmost possible extent consistent economy and efficiency.

In order to pursue that policy, the following procedure has been laid down by the Railway Board:

(1) purchases of rails, fish plates, sleepers, locomotives, coaching under frames, goods stock and coal for State Railways controlled by the Railway Board. The company managed railways have voluntarily agreed to come into combined arrangements for purchases in many respects e.g. rails.

(2) the power of giving price preference in favour of indigenous products in order to encourage existing and new industries in India has been retained by the Railway Board and has been used freely when purchasing locomotives, carriages, wagon fittings and components. The State-managed railways are required to refer to the Railway Board before any tenders for imported stores are accepted. As regards other classes of stores manufactured in India the railways are required to submit to the Railway Board quarterly reports detailing the orders for materials of foreign manufacture when tenders were received for the same materials of Indian manufacture.

(3) The Railway Board is increasing the types and quantity of stores purchased through the Indian Stores Department on behalf of State-managed railways. The Board meets the Chief Controller of the Indian Stores Department every half year to discuss and settle with him new items of railway stores, the purchase of which by tate-manageds railways through the agency of the Indian Stores Department should be made obligatory. Consequently the value stores purchased by the Indian Stores Department on behalf of Indian Railways has increased from 74 lakhs in 1927-28 to 265 lakhs in 1934-35.

HELP TO INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

Concrete instances of help to encourage industries and foster new ones in India during the recent years are that all orders for the Mahor bridge work and for the renewal of large bridges such as Ava (Burma) Willingdon (E.I.R.) Broach (B.B.C.I.) Chamcal and Sind (G.I.P.) had been placed with Indian firms. Since 1933-34 orders for the construction of approximately 10,000 new wagons have been placed with Indian firms for construction in India. Due largely to the progress made in standardisation, of design the vacuum brake materials used on coaching and goods stock are now wholly manufactured in India. The permanent way fittings, track tools etc. and the development re: rolling industry have been increased enormously. A factory has been started in Calcutta to manufacture railway rubber fittings. The manufacture of points and crossings and signal materials has been discontinued in some railway workshops and restricted in others to mere repair operations and orders for all new works have been placed in the market in India. Results of experiments and tests carried out by railways on new stores and material (largely indigenous products) are now circulated by the Board to the Indian Stores Department and other Stage-managed railways. When an item has been found unsatisfactory owing to its being inferior its deficiency is specially investigated.

The total, purchases made by the Railways through the Stores department in 1929-30 amounted to ½ crore whereas the total cost of material purchased amounted to 30 crores which 13-3/4 crores represented indigenous material.

The proportion of purchases through the Stores Department should not be taken on the figure of 30 crores as this includes materials like rolling stock, permanent way bricks, ballast etc which it is neither necessary nor practicable to buy through the Indian Stores Department. It has been found difficult to lay down general principles in this matter and the Board considers the present system whereby, as the result of periodical discussion between the Board and the Stores Department new classes of stores can be added to the list of stores purchased through the Indian Stores Department as convenient and practical. Both the Chief Commissioner and financial Commissioner of railways agree that when, with regard to any class of stores, they were convinced that it would be advantageous to the State as a whole to purchase through the Indian Stores Department they would consider handing over the purchase to them and not look to the interests of railways alone.—A.P.

PRIZE FOR ESSAY

Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen's Offer

The Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen offers the prize of a decent fountain pen, with the name of the winner inscribed, to any person who writes the best article on 'The World's Greatest Muslim" or "The greatest Muslim of India"

All articles must be in English, either typed or clearly written. No article must exceed four foolscap papers. All the articles must be addressed to the Editor, 'Shubban's Voice', Bombay 3.

The editor's judgment will be final. The editor reserves the right of publishing one or all the articles received in 'Shubban's Voice'. The articles must reach the Editor before the 15th of February. The result will be announced on the 1st of March.

GOVT. GRANT FOR PATNA EXHIBITION

Prize Of Rs. 500 For Most Original Device Connected With Hand-weaving

An outstanding feature of the All-India Exhibition to be held at Patna in February next, will be the exhibition of a variety of handwoven fabrics produced throughout this country and competitions among the hand-weavers of different provinces and states.

This part of the exhibition is organised with a grant of Rs. 10,000 made by the Government of India.

In this section, each of the Directors of Industries of different provinces and Indian states will have a special court for his exclusive use besides a general Textile Court in which exhibits competing for prizes such as gold, silver and bronze medals will be displayed under different classes. In addition to small stalls for sale of handwoven cloth by the weavers and cloth merchants, provision has been made in the competition pavilion for the display and demonstration of machines useful for hand-spinning, weaving, dyeing and printing processes. A special prize of Rs. 500/ is announced for the most original device connected with handweaving.

During the exhibition, conference of Directors of Industries, Textile Experts and others interested in the development of handweaving in this country is proposed to be held on the 13th of February.

ANDHERI-VERSOVA ROAD CONTROVERSY

Citizen's Protest Meeting

(From Our Correspondent)

ANDHERI, Sunday.

A meeting of prominent citizens of Andheri and Versova was held this morning to protest against the bad condition of the Andheri-Versova Road which has been the subject of controversy ever since the two local units of Andheri and Vile Parle were amalgamated early last year. Both the Municipality and the District Local Board came in for a good deal of criticism. Mr. Dhirajlal C. Mody presided. And amongst those present were Messrs. Shavaux Cambatta, Ardeshir J. Mistry, Framroze D. Mehta and Sorab Kapadia.

Mr. Kapadia moved the official resolution "strongly protesting against the extreme indifference and neglect of the primary duty of the Vile Parle Municipality and the District Local Board in respect of the Andheri-Versova Road which was in a dangerous and dilapidated condition." Mr. Mistry seconded the resolution. Mr. Framroze Mehta said that if the Municipality had enough money to spend on a Public Park and Garden at Vile Parle, there was no reason why they should not find the necessary amount to maintain this public thoroughfare in a tolerably good condition. Mr. J. R. Lebelle suggested an immediate fresh election. The resolution was carried unanimously and the President was authorised to communicate the same to the Minister, the Collector, Bombay Suburban District, the Presidents of the Municipality and District Local Board.

ELECTION RULES.

The revision of the Election Rules has been pending before the Municipality for a considerably long time. It will be recalled that early last year, Government wrote to the Municipal President. The matter was then referred to a Special Committee for consideration and report. But the President put before to-day's meeting certain proposals which had not been scrutinised by this Committee and the members present, therefore, objected to this procedure with the result that the same were referred back to the Committee for an early report.

SUBHAS BOSE FOR IRELAND

Will Reach Bombay On March 10

ANTWERP, (By Air Mail).

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose arrived here from Berlin via Cologne and Brussels on January 19. He was staying here as the guest of Sjt. Nathalal Javeri.

Sjt. Bose left for Paris on January 26 wherefrom he left for Doublin on January 30. At Dublin a heavy programme awaits him. Owing to the ban on his entry into England, he has to travel to Ireland by sea from the Continent.

From Ireland Sjt. Bose intends to return to Paris and then proceed to Geneva, where he has to do some important work. He sails from Europe by "Victoria" on February 28 and reaches Bombay on March 10.—United Press.

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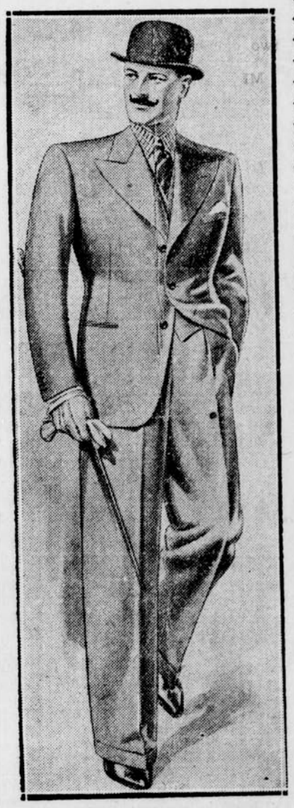

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GOVERNOR'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXCLUDED AREAS

Ministers Not To Dabble

WHITE PAPER PUBLISHED

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

Besides the Order-in-Council on 'Excluded' and 'Partially Excluded Areas' which was published in the "Chronicle" of 1st February, the Government of India have published a White Paper containing 300 pages of the recommendations of Provincial Government and of the Government of India on the subject. Reports of Provincial Governments contain also those of their local officers dealing with the tribes, district by district.

The Government of India's despatch in the White Paper is a self-contained document wherein the proposals of Local Government are discussed and reviewed. The general principles which they have followed are expressed in paras 5 to 7 of the despatch thus:

(1) Recommendations for excluded areas are limited to the Frontier and border tracts in Assam and such other areas, for instance, Laccadive and Minicoy Islands off the west coast of Madras and Spiti and Lahaul in the north of Punjab whose geographical position isolates them from the normal life and administration of the provinces in whose territories they lie.

(2) In the selection of areas for partial exclusion, the Government of India have kept prominently but not exclusively in view the general distribution of aboriginal and primitive peoples through the uplands of the Indian continent and in their recommendations have sought to define selected areas with as much precision as possible and to choose boundaries capable of being expressed in simple and easily intelligible terms. This is the main reason why the Government of India's recommendations went slightly beyond what the Local Governments had made and tended to increase the area of partially excluded areas.

GOVERNOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

The executive authority of the province extends to excluded and to partially excluded areas therein. But as regards their administration, the distinction is made that while the excluded areas will be administered by the Governor in his discretion, those areas that are partially excluded will be administered by Ministers subject to the special responsibility for their peace and good Government imposed on the Governor by section 52 (E) of the Act.

On the other hand in the matter of legislation, protection given to excluded and partially excluded areas is in each case the same. Thus the Governor is given power to control the application of legislation whether of the federal or provincial legislature and in addition will have power to make regulations both for the excluded and partial excluded areas. In brief therefore, while the Ministers will have no responsibility for the administration of excluded areas it is intended that the partially excluded areas should, so far as their local circumstances make desirable, enter fully into the normal administrative life of the province subject to the individual judgment of the Governor enabling him when necessary to control the action of his ministers.

The excluded areas will not be represented in the provincial legislature. But subject to such decisions as may be taken on recommendations of the committee the partially excluded areas would, as an ordinary rule, be included within the constituencies returning representatives to the legislature.

CLOSED ORDER

The Order-in-Council when once passed will be what is called a 'closed order'. Which means that no new area can be added either to the list of excluded or partially excluded areas. But after the New Constitution has come into operation the excluded area can be converted into partially excluded area or brought fully into the New Constitution as soon as circumstances make this change of status desirable. So too can a partially excluded area move to the status of full entry into the New Constitution but a partially excluded area cannot be made an excluded area. —A. P.

Administrative Province Or Museum Of Pathology?

PRECARIOUS FINANCES OF ORISSA

PATNA, Jan. 30.

In addition to the memorandum stating the case of the composite provinces of Bihar and Orissa, the Government of Bihar and Orissa, have prepared a memorandum, for presentation to Sir Otto Niemeyer, on the separate case of the new province of Orissa for financial assistance under the Reformed Constitution. The memorandum, it is understood, has not dealt with the cost of the initial equipment of the new province with all the paraphernalia consequent on separation, as for instance a new capital, new districts and sub-divisional headquarters etc., as it has been assumed that this necessary equipment will be provided by the Central Government.

DEAD LOSS.

Everyone knows from the start that the new province would be a deficit province and it was in full knowledge of that circumstance that His Majesty's Government decided on separation. The province is at present not particularly rich in natural resources, whatever hidden wealth the future researches may or may not disclose and its finances have been still further crippled by the permanent settlement and the payment of interest on the debt incurred in connection with the Orissa canals, which were constructed over fifty years ago. In respect of the Orissa canals alone the local government have to pay to the Central Government a sum of 8¼ lakhs of rupees by way of interest resulting in a dead loss to the province.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

The effect of the Permanent settlement is even more startling. The Permanent Settlement has hit a Bengal badly, Bihar worse but the new Orissa worst of all. It is estimated that in Bengal the annual payment of permanently settled land revenues is something over two crores for about 60,000 square miles, in Bihar and Orissa the payment is just over one crore for an area of 67,000 square miles, where as in the new province of Orissa the payment is less than four lakhs of rupees for about 16,000 square miles. When it is remembered that the total area of the new province is 33,000 square miles, the devastating effect of the Permanent Settlement if half the province at a revenue of something over three lakhs is apparent, especially when it is remembered that Land Revenue in Orissa accounts for 42 per cent. of the total revenues. Taking the estimated revenue of the new province based on the latest figures for 1935-36 at about 126 lakhs, it is shown that there is no hope of an increase of revenue for many years to come. Five-sixths of the revenue is derived from three heads. Land Revenue (52 lakhs), Excise (33 lakhs) and Stamps (18 lakhs). Under Land Revenue, even leaving aside the 4 lakhs of revenue permanently settled, there is no present prospect of any appreciable increase in the 48 lakhs from temporarily settled estates, as the next re-settlement in the districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore is not due till 1957, and already the revenue in the estates is from 50 to 55 p.c. of the landlords rents, which is apparently a higher percentage than in similar estates in other provinces.

The revenue from Excise is always precarious and is likely to be more so under the New Constitution. As regards Stamps there has already been an increase in court fees, and there is no immediate prospect of any substantial increase in the revenue from Stamps.

STATIC REVENUES.

It is clear, therefore, that the revenues of Orissa are likely to be static round about the figure of 126 lakhs. The new recurring charges consequent on separation are estimated at about 19 lakhs, and taking all items into consideration the deficit has been worked out in three different ways, first as the sum required to keep Orissa on the existing scale of Bihar and Orissa, secondly as the sum required to attain the pre-retrenchment standard of 1929, and thirdly as the sum required to place Orissa on a standard approximating to that of other provinces. It is well-known that the first and even the second standards of expenditure are the lowest in India. For the third standard, the average and not the most expensive provinces have been taken for the purpose of analogy.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS.

Attention has been drawn to Orissa's special problems of Public Health, floods and lack of communications.

As regards Public Health, Orissa, indeed, with its varied and widespread diseases may be perhaps described as a museum of pathology, and expenditure on Public Health is perhaps even more necessary here, in the interests of neighbouring provinces themselves, than in other provinces. Again with their geographical situation, the coastal districts are constantly subject to devastating floods, and several proposals to deal with the problem. Up-to-date the expenditure on the Orissa Flood Committee made on the flood protection schemes have been about seven lakhs, but another twenty lakhs would be necessary to complete the projects, recommended by the Committee. Moreover there are large areas in the province where communications are almost non-existent and the population in consequence is among the most backward in India.

ORISSA'S CLAIM.

To sum up it would seem that Orissa's case has been advanced with care yet moderation and the underlying argument may be said to run something like this:—"Orissa is at present dependent on other provinces for a University, Medical College, a Provincial Hospital, technical education, High Court and many other essential things. The level of administration is much lower than in other provinces and it should at least be able to improve its standard to the pre-retrenchment standard of Bihar and Orissa, which was even then the lowest in India. If any province receives help to improve its standard above that standard, Orissa should get additional help in proportion."—A.P.

30 MONTHS' R. I. FOR THEFTS

Magistrate Gives Deterrent Punishment

BOMBAY: Monday.

Remarking that "the accused is a hardened criminal and should be given adequate sentences on each charge"—an aggregate sentence of 30 months rigorous imprisonment and fines of Rs. 60 in default one year's further imprisonment was passed by Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, third Court, Bombay, on Mohamedin Budhu, who was convicted on two charges of theft on January 24. The accused had eight previous convictions.

The prosecution case was that the accused entered the Chief Officer's cabin in the s.s. "Vita" and removed an attache case from there he went to the fourth officer's cabin and removed a pair of cuff-links. The Chief Officer saw the accused on board and when questioned stated he was a Customs Havildar. The Chief Officer took the accused along to verify his statement but the latter slipped off and took to his heels. He was arrested and charged.

In view of his eight previous convictions the Magistrate sentenced the accused to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the two charges and to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default six months respectively.

MRS. NAIDU ON IDEALS OF ART

Opening Of Bombay Talkies' Double Programme

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu made some important observations on the subject of bringing the ideals of art in the Indian film industry on the occasion of performing, at the Imperial Cinema on Saturday, the opening ceremony of "Mother" and "Always Tell Your Wife", produced by the Bombay Talkies Ltd. as a double programme.

Mrs. Naidu said that she had for many years watched the great courage, sympathy, and endeavour with which Mr. Himansu Rai, the producer, the artistes and those who were associated with them had been working to bring the ideals of art in the film-world. Long ago when Himansu Rai was a young man he set himself to fulfil these ideals, and with remarkable patience and industry he had kept to the ideals despite all obstacles, hostilities and difficulties.

"BRAVE LITTLE ARISTOCRAT."

Continuing, Mrs. Naidu congratulated Devika Rani, the star of the two films, "that brave little aristocrat who, though brought up in the highest traditions of life, has chosen the common path of common humanity to work so that she can interpret life to the fullest."

Mrs. Naidu congratulated Devika Rani who, she said, exquisitely and with admirable restraint and dignity portrayed the heroine's role in "Mother," a deeply poignant drama depicting the immemorial love of a mother which knows no boundaries of race, rank, or religion and which is the common language of womanhood.

Mrs. Naidu referred to the splendid work of the technicians in the two films which, she said, were examples of how the maximum of result could be produced with the minimum of resources. There cannot be real art, till the public learn to co-operate with artistes in creating and demanding a higher standard of art.

Mr. Himansu Rai then made a short speech thanking Mrs. Naidu on behalf of the Bombay Talkies Ltd. and expressing his personal gratefulness to her for the encouragement she had been giving him from the very start of his career.

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PATHAN FACTION IN VILLAGE

High Court Judges Admit Appeals Of Five Men Convicted Of Rioting

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court to-day admitted the appeals of Nathekhan Jehangirkhan and four others who were convicted by the Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad on the charge of being members of an unlawful assembly and rioting.

In the village of Ingoli there were two factions among the Pathan residents, one led by accused No. 1 and the other by one Amirkhan. On the night of April 22 last when Amirkhan was returning to the village, he was waylaid, it was alleged, by all the accused, headed by the first accused, who were armed with guns, dharias and spears.

The lower court sentenced the first accused to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 and the others to lesser terms of imprisonment.

Their Lordships admitted the appeals but refused to grant bail.

Mr. Carden Noad with Mr. J. C. Shah appeared for the appellants.

INDIAN NATIONAL AIRWAYS

Finance Committee Postpones Consideration Of Grant

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

It is understood that the Standing Finance Committee in the afternoon session, postponed consideration of the grant of Rs. 1,12,000 to the Indian National Airways till February 8, when the Committee meets again. The reorganization of the Indian State Broadcasting Service for which the Government have proposed a non-recurrent expenditure of Rs. 50,000 and a permanent recurring expenditure of Rs. 2,75,320, as also six years' extension of the programme for the Indian Stores Department have also been postponed till the next meeting.

The Committee approved the continuance of the post of the Timber Adviser to the High Commissioner in London for another three years, and an increase in the establishment of Income-Tax Staff in Bombay costing Rs. 90,000 in 1936/37 and Rs. 1,36,500 thereafter. The Committee also approved of the programme of capital works of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for 1936/37 costing Rs. 57,20,100 during that year and Rs. 79,95,000 during the subsequent years.

The Committee also approved of the laying of the second unfiltered water main from Delhi Gate to Connaught Place, New Delhi, at a cost of Rs. 7,69,000 and provisions for meteorological facilities for the development and organisation of air routes in India amounting to a non-recurrent expenditure of Rs. 3,470 and recurrent Rs. 91,721.

The Committee, however, turned down the proposals for the reorganization of office establishment in the Industries Department whereby an additional Deputy Secretary would be appointed for the work in connection with Civil Aviation.—United Press.

Workers To Observe "Strike Day" To-day

Under the auspices of the B.P.T.U.C. there will be mass meetings of workers held at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) to observe the Strike Day, the first programme of the All India Labour Week.

At Matunga G.I.P. Near Station: Speakers Messrs. Khedgikar, Chawdhery, Kulkarni Joshi Vaidya etc.

At Parel G.I.P. Near Station: Speakers, Messrs. Jhabvala, Pathak, Nimbar and Parab

At Lalbagh Maidan: Speakers—Messrs. Karnik, Narayen Swami, Bhise, Bhogle and Rane.

Bombay Workers Observe Jogesh Chatterji Day

(From A Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of the B.P.T.U.C. a crowded meeting of workers was held on Sunday evening at Delisle Road Maidan with Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, General Secretary, A.I.T.U. in the chair.

Speeches supporting the legitimate demands of Sjt. Jogesh Chatterji, who is on hunger strike in the Central Jail at Lucknow and demanding his immediate release from the jail, were delivered by Messrs. D. L. Pathak, V. B. Karnik, Bhogle, Patkar, Patil, and others.

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American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old. Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland acuivity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Sud 12 1992
Muslim: Jilkad 10, 1354
Parsi: Shoherever 1, 1305
Hightide: 9-49; 23-04
Lowtide: 4-37; 16-02
Sunrise: 7h. 19m.
Sunset: 7h. 33m.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood: Inter-Collegiate Debate, Sir John Beaumont presiding, Blavatsky Lodge, 6 p.m.

University of Bombay: Dr. Cohn Wiener's lecture on "Chinese art from the beginning to the earliest Buddhist Works," Lecture Theatre, University Buildings, South Wing, 6 p.m.

Y.W.C.A. annual public meeting, Lady Brabourne presiding, Association Hall, 6-20 p.m

WEDNESDAY, February 5.

Bombay Municipal By-elections: Polling: 'B' Ward, Esplanade Maidan; 'E' Ward, Government Plot at the junction of Victoria Gardens Road and Shepherd Road, 8-10 a.m. to 7-10 p.m.

University of Bombay: Wilson Philological Lectures: Second lecture on 'The English Middle Dialects of the XIVth Century' by the Rev. B. Scannel, University Buildings, South Wing, 3-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 8.

S. S. 'Rajputana' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Big Meeting, Second Day.

B.P.C.C. SUB-COMMITTEES

The first meeting of the various Sub-Committees of the B.P.C.C. will be held at the Congress House as under:—

TO-DAY TUESDAY.

6-30 p.m. (S.T.)—Constitution Sub-Committee.

7 p.m. (S.T.)—Estate and Finance Sub-Committee.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY.

6-15 p.m. (S.T.)—Labour Sub-Committee.

6-45 p.m. (S.T.)—Khadi and Swadeshi Sub-Committee.

7-15 p.m. (S.T.)—Harijan Sub Committee.

RANGOON FREE FROM PLAGUE

A telegram from the Government of India states that Rangoon has been declared free from Plague from 22nd January.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"Peg of Old Drury." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Melody Lingers on." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Hands Across the Table." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Mutiny on the Bounty." Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Mother." Daily at 3, 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Nitwits." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Night of Love." Time as usual
MAJESTIC—"Savitri." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Raj Ramni". Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"The Last Days of Pompeii". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Wild Cat of Bombay". Daily at 4-30, 7-45 and 11 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Guv'nor". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"The Sign of the Cross." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

TIBETAN PAINTINGS

The Exhibition of the Tibetan Paintings which has been running since last (Saturday) at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chowpaty, has been extended till to-day (Tuesday).

ARYA SAMAJ MANDVI

Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a public lecture, on "modern period and our duty" at the Arya Samaj Mandir Mandvi (Masjid Bunder Road) to-day (Tuesday), at 7 p.m.

LATE MR. MANUBHAI NANJI

(From A Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala a public meeting of condolence was held at the premises of Brama Nivas at Vile Parle on Tuesday last under the presidentship of Sheth D. C. Mehta when the resolution of condolence towards the family members of the late Manubhai D. Nanji was passed.

BHARAT MITRA MANDAL.

A meeting of the above Mandal will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9-30 p.m. at the office of the Mandal.

WESTERN INDIA HANDICAP TOURNAMENT

The final of the Western India Handicap Tournament between "Saugor Wednesday" and "Goleonda" will start to-day (Tuesday), at 4-0 p.m.

An Exhibition Match will follow at 5-0 p.m.

MAZAGON INSTITUTE

At the general meeting of the members held on the Sunday last, a resolution of condolence on the death of His late Majesty King George V. was passed.

THANA CATHOLIC CONDOLENCE MEETING

A public meeting of the Catholics of Thana held in the Town Hall on Sunday last under the auspices of the Thana Catholic Association, on the death of H. M. King George V. passed a resolution of condolence.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir President of the Parsi Central Association, has sent a telegram of condolence on the death of King George V. to His Excellency the Viceroy on behalf of the Council of the Association.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Kanga, will give in Gujerati a discourse on "Release of a soul from the physical and astral bodies at the time of death in the light of Elm-e Khshnum and modern spiritualism."

TENDENCIES IN MARATHI LITERATURE

The second public meeting of the season under P.E.N. auspices will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Bai Yamunabai Nair Hospital Compound in Lamington Road (near Central Station).

Prof. M. D. Altekar, Professor of Marathi Literature in Wilson College, will lecture on the subject:

"Tendencies in Modern Marathi Literature".

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Corfu" with the Mails from London of 23rd ultimo arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on (Thursday) the 6th instant.

The "Corfu" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 p.m. the same day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K Steamer "Argun Maru" left Sakito on January 31 and is due to arrive in Bombay on February 26 via usual ports.

DR. COHN WIENER'S LECTURES

Dr. Cohn Wiener, the Curator of the Picture Gallery, Baroda, and late Head of the Humboldt-Hochschule, Berlin, will deliver a series of three lectures under the auspices of this University on the following subjects (with lantern slides) on the days mentioned below at 6 p.m. each day in the Lecture Theatre, first floor, South Wing, of the University Buildings:—

Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri will preside at the first lecture.

To-day Tuesday:—Chinese art from the beginning to the earliest Buddhist works.

5th February:—The height and decay of Chinese art.

7th February:—The development of Japanese art.

THE REGAL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The "Nell Gwyn" Stars Together Again! . . .
Anna NEAGLE
Delightful as PEG WOFFINGTON. . . .
Cedric HARDWICKE
Skilful as DAVID GARRICK.....
in a story containing a wealth of human interest, drama and fine sentiment—
"PEG OF DRURY LANE"
Also ALL-COLOUR
"SILLY SYMPHONY"

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Also All-Colour
"MICKEY MOUSE"

The Municipal School Children's Health Day was held at Gilder Tank on Sunday. Picture shows a group of children cured by Dr. Bhoosrath.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Selection of Indian Music. Kha Saheb Abdul Karim Kha Bai Azambai of Kolhapur. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. A Miscellaneous Selection of Gramophone Records. 2-0 p.m. Relay from the Rotary Club. 2-30 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Songs from Marathi Dramas. 7-5 p.m. In and Around Bombay. A weekly survey of events and around Bombay during the past week. 7-15 p.m. Commercial News. 7-30 p.m. The Melita Plectrum Orchestra. 8-0 p.m. Some Recent Races in Bombay. 8-10 p.m. The Melita Plectrum Orchestra. 8-40 p.m. "Did you know" by Arthur Silas. 8-55 p.m. A Pianoforte Recital William Backaus. 9-05 p.m. News in English. 9-20 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-30 p.m. Light Classical Music. SB From Hirabai Barodekar. 11-0 p.m Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Birmingham Theatre Royal Orchestra; conductor, Sheridan Gordon. Relayed from the Theatre Royal, Birmingham. 8-00 p.m Talk. "Imperial Affairs." H. V. Hodson. 8-15 p.m. A Recital by Roland Robson (Baritone). 8-30 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra; leader, Harold F. Petts; conductor Ernest W. Goss. Gaby Valle (Soprano). Relayed from the Pavilion, Torquay. 10-00 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. Dance Music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

As the periodical revision in the Timings of Local and Through Trains of G.I.P., and B.B. and C.I. Railways will take place from the 1st of April 1936, public are hereby requested to send in their suggestions through their respective Local Associations regarding the changes required in the said Timings, if any, to the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on or about the 15th February 1936.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD PRIZE DEBATE

Under the ausuices of the Kanara Brotherhood a Prize Debate, open to all Kanarites, will be held on the 23rd February. The resolution to be debated will be that "The Dowry System is injurious to the Social and economic progress of the community".

Competitors can speak either in English, Hindi, Konkani, Marathi, Kannada or Tulu. Four prizes will be awarded, of which one will be reserved for ladies.

The place of the debate will be announced later.

Intending competitors are requested to send their names to the Secretary, Kanara Brotherhood, Dadarkar's building, 302 B, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, Bombay, before the 20th February.

INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, an Inter-Collegiate Debate will be held at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, when Miss J. H. Dastur (Elphinstone College) will move that "Philosophers should be Kings" and Mr. P. V. Shanbague, B.A., Hons. will oppose.

The following speakers will support the resolution:—

Miss Santoshvati Khanna, B.A., Hons. (School of Economics), Mr. K. M. Desai (Elphinstone College), Mr A. U. Shaikh (Ismail College), Mr. K. T. Chandy, B.A.,LL.B., (School of Economics).

The following speakers will oppose the resolution:—

Miss Annie Coelho Prabhu, B.A., T.D., London., (University Settlement), Miss Kusumvati V. Shetty, (Grant Medical College), Mr. M. A. Hamid (Wilson College), Mr. M. A. Zarnegar (Ismail College), Mr. G. P. Chobisa (Wilson College).

Sir John Beaumont, the Chief Justice of Bombay will preside.

All are cordially invited.

Silver And National Club Raid Cases

BOMBAY, Monday.

Warrants against five accused absent at the hearing of the silver Club and National Club raid cases, were issued by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court to-day.

The police applied for 4 days adjournment to complete their inquiries. The magistrate granted the application.

The accused who were absent: Shantilal Chaganlal Shah, (2) Jayantilal Prabashanker, (3) Mofatlal M. Rewal, (4) Sanoberkhan Lalkhan and Najadkhan Allakhan.

House Rent And Tram-fare For "Menial-Staff"

CORPORATION PASSES MASANI'S AMENDMENT

The question of depositing surplus moneys of the Corporation in Indian banking concerns by preference, was raised at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Monday evening, and finally the recommendation of the Standing Committee, which furnished a list of thirteen banks both Indian and foreign, in which the moneys could be deposited, was accepted by a large majority.

The Corporation referred the question of revising cuts made in the house rent allowance of the Municipal menial staff which did not occupy rent-free chawls, back to the Standing Committee for suitable action, on an amendment moved by Mr. M. R. Masani.

By the same amendment, the Standing Committee was also asked to consider the granting of a consolidated allowance for tramfare to the menial staff who were obliged to reside beyond one mile of their place of duty.

DEPOSIT WITH INDIAN BANKS.

When the Chairman of the Standing Committee moved for approval of the list of Banks, in which the moneys might be deposited, Mr. Masani raised the question of preference to Indian Banks, and considerable discussion ensued

Mr. Husseinnhoy A. Lalji, opposing such preference said that several banks in the city had held bonds of Corporation loan floated in the past, and they would be again the subscribers to any future loan. The credit of the Corporation must be kept in view.

MENIAL STAFF ALLOWANCES.

Lively discussion followed on the Standing Committee's resolution which said, "That the Third Report, dated the 6th December, 1935, of the Establishment Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee regarding the question of (1) revising the cut made in the House Rent Allowance of the Municipal Menial Staff who do not occupy rent-free quarters and (2) granting a consolidated allowance for tram fare to the menial staff who are obliged to reside beyond one mile of their place of duty, be approved and adopted.

"That a copy of the Sub-Committee's report and the communications underlying it, together with a copy of paragraph 1 of the Resolution, be forwarded to the Corporation for information with reference to their Resolution No. 9526, dated the 5th February, 1934."

MASANI'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. M. R. Masani moved the amendment, "The Report be recorded and the Standing Committee be requested in terms of original recommendations to grant House Rent Allowance of Rs. 7 per month, to the Municipal menial staff, who do not occupy rent-free quarters and to grant a consolidated allowance per year to those who are obliged to reside beyond one mile of their place of duty."

Mr. Masani said that it was preposterous that the menial staff should have their allowance cut, if they did not choose to live in the quarters provided by the Municipality.

"A DEVICE."

Mr. Jamnadas M Mehta, who moved the original resolution in the Corporation on this subject about 28 months ago, seconding Mr. Masani's amendment related the hardships of the Municipal menial staff, who had to walk from one-and-half miles to three miles to attend their place of duty, on account of their being housed in far-away quarters. They were entitled to conveyance allowance. He characterised the housing of the menial staff in Municipal chawls, as a "device" for making up the losses in house-rent of the Improvement Trust Chawls.

"NO COMPULSION."

The Municipal Commissioner said that there was no question of compulsion. The Corporation wanted to provide housing accommodation and they did it in kind, instead of in cash. If the peons lived in the chawls the rent for those tenements was paid by the Municipality.

Mr. S. K. Patil referred to the hardships imposed by reducing the allowance from Rs 7 to Rs. 4. After writing off 11¼ lakhs of rupees recently, it could not be said that the Corporation found it difficult to spend three or four thousand rupees as allowance for the menial staff. If the Commissioner felt that the tram-fare paid to the peons would not be utilised for that purpose, he could arrange to offer them tickets instead of money.

Dr. Alban D'Souza, was afraid that restoration of the house allowance might be an inducement to others to leave the tenements.

Mr. Masani's amendment was carried by a large majority and the House adopted it as the substantive proposition.

Death Of A Nonagenarian Parsi In New Zealand

News has been received in Bombay of the death of Mr. Hormusji Rattanji Shroff which took place at Aucland in New Zealand on 21st December last at the age of 94. The deceased was born in Bombay on 13th April 1841. He was educated in the old Elphinstone institution where he obtained a scholarship along with Sir (then Mr.) Dinshaw Wacha. The next year he passed the matriculation examination of the Bombay University. Along with him 39 candidates had passed. 19 of whom were Hindus, 1 Portuguese, and the rest Parsees. With him also passed Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Framji Bomanji Master, the present Principal of the Fort High School, and the Late Sir Phirozshaw M. Mehta. In 1864 Mr. Shroff was among the three Parsees who took the B.A. degree, the others being Sir Phirozshaw M. Mehta, and the late Sardar Daver Kaikhushroo Edulji Mody. Next year Mr. Shroff and Mr. Phirozeshaw Mehta, both passed the M.A. Examination.

Mr. Shroff joined in England the firm of Mr. Cama along with Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji but the firm having been closed some time after he opened business of his own there and shortly after went to Singapore where he did business for some years and thence proceeded to Sydney, where he lived for some years. He then went to Aucland in New Zealand and there settled in business conduct opening a general stores during the last half a century. He retired from that business about a decade ago, entrusting it to his son.

During the interval he had been to the Paris, London and American Exhibitions, and from America he brought to New Zealand an agency in hardware. At the said exhibitions he had placed the specialities of India for sale. During the 7 decades of his life passed out of India, he had only been once to Bombay, on his way to New Zealand from Paris.

Mr. Shroff took an active part in starting a fund in England for the Zoroastrians of Europe and from 1870 he was for 8 years the Hon. Secretary of the said Fund.

Mr. Shroff was a very anterprising gentleman and for a long time the only Parsee who had settled in New Zealand.

"PLANTS AND PLANT-LIFE IN GUJARAT".

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the Dnyan—Prasarak Mandali to-day Tuesday, at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at "Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall", by Mr. S. C. Dixit, Lecturer, Wilson College, on "Our plants and plant-life in Gujarat with their uses". The Lecture will be illustrated by the Lantern.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

Lancashire And Indian Cotton

The Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee has issued the second annual report which deals at length with the progress achieved by the Committee in securing the increased use of Indian cotton in Lancashire mills. The Committee was established by the President of the Board of Trade in the autumn of 1932 in pursuance of an undertaking given to the Government of India by the British Government in the Commercial Agreement made between them at the Ottawa Conference.

The report concerns more with the progress made in different directions than with the considerations which may properly be touched upon in an initial statement. The Indian Central Cotton Committee adopted a resolution voicing its appreciation of the efforts made by the Lancashire Committee to extend the use of Indian cotton. The statistics given in the report show that the progress made in 1934 was maintained in 1935, notwithstanding the presence of distinctly more adverse factors in the general situation.

Small Consumption

The Committee organised for a second time a display of goods made from Indian cotton in the British Textiles section of the British Industries Fair which was held at the White City, London. The exhibits showed Indian cotton in various stages, from raw cotton to finished goods. The exhibits were placed in the premises of the Manchester Royal Exchange where they were inspected by a large number actively interested in the cotton trade in Lancashire.

The report gives details of various descriptions of cotton produced in this country and dwells on the marketing considerations. In the year 1932-33 Lancashire's takings of Indian cotton were 230,000 bales, 362,000 bales in 1933-34 and 394,000 bales in 1934-35. These figures show a continued upward tendency but comparing the total cotton crop, they will not be more than 7 per cent of the total production.

Late Mr. Framji D. Kapadia

Mr. Framji Dorabji Kapadia, who had an experience of over four decades as a first class mechanical engineer, and latterly as a superintending and consulting engineer, died last week at Walkeshwar Road at the age of 66. At the age of 17 he was employed in erecting and fitting up engines and boilers in the Lakshmidas Star Delhi and Britannia Mills, and in 1892 he obtained certificate as a first class engineer. He served in several mills in Ahmedabad as a Consulting Engineer and Adviser Superintendent. In 1911 he was employed in the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company on test work survey and as supervisor of the receiving station building, until completion of the work after three years. He was instrumental in electrifying several local mills.

Mr. Kapadia was elected a Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society in 1907 and also a member of the Society for the encouragement of Arts and Manufactures of London. He was also granted a certificate of competency in wiring class I under a notification of the P. W. Department. He had also been granted a patent for cotton gin rollers by the Government of India.

His son Mr. Dorab F. Kapadia, B. A. Msc. (Tech) is the head of the textile department of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON CITY MUNICIPALITY

BOMBAY: Monday.

A huge fraud, alleged to have been perpetrated on the Bombay Municipality by a Muccadam, with the help of certain Railway and Municipal employees, by obtaining refunds on bogus export notes, has been unearthed by the Bombay C.I.D. Following the arrest of Umaji Dagdooji on Friday. The Police have taken into custody three employees of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Goods Depot at Carnac Bunder as abettors.

The accused (1) Parsaram Narayan Karnik, (2) Sahadev Ambaji and (3) Jalaluddin Gulamali were placed before Mr. D.N.D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day and remanded in custody for 14 days, pending further inquiries.

In applying for the remand of the accused, Sub-Inspector Desai stated that the accused were arrested on a complaint made by the Tes Audit Officer of the Bombay Municipality.

The Magistrate rejected an application for bail

Umaji Dagadoo, the muccadam was arrested on Saturday and placed before the Magistrate, who remanded him for enquiries.

PATHE
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m
ALSO THE PASSING OF KING GEORGE & PROCLAMATION OF KING EDWARD IN LONDON.

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FRED MacMURRAY
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She was going to marry money...'til she met a guy with a million-dollar personality... and not a dime to his name!
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1936

ASSEMBLY SESSION

The Budget session of the Legislative Assembly, which commenced at Delhi on Monday, has not much enthused the public. Whenever the new federal legislature may come into existence, all the present legislatures, the people feel, have outlived whatever interest and utility they might have had a few years ago. The people feel as if they were at the fag end of an old and too protracted constitutional era. Moreover, the present Assembly session is not expected to be a particularly eventful one. There is, however, the intriguing report that the general Budget will present an appreciable surplus, though the Railway Budget is expected to show a huge deficit and Government will, accordingly, meet the deficit through taxation in addition to their having to meet the demands of the new constitutional reforms. The fear is entertained by some that the general Budget is so prepared as to make it possible to reduce the duties on Lancashire textiles in accordance with the Mody-Lees Pact and to renew the Ottawa Pact.

The Pact Must Go

Whatever the relation between the Budget and the two Pacts, it is clear that Government are extremely anxious to stand by them. They have already carried on good propaganda in support of the Ottawa Pact by publishing in the press a series of articles, exaggerating the benefits that have accrued to India therefrom and underestimating or ignoring its adverse effects. Whatever Government may do with the help of their nominated members and the "johukumis" among the elected ones, the Congress Party will have to oppose tooth and nail every attempt to sacrifice Indian interests to those of Britain. They should particularly resist the sedulous attempt to lower the duties on Lancashire textiles. Few will be surprised if the Tariff Board recommend, by a majority of two to one, an appreciable reduction in these duties. If that recommendation is enforced, it will be a serious blow to the Swadeshi movement and will also have a very adverse effect on the Indo-Japanese Agreement. It is reported that in view of the expected surplus Government will lift the surcharges on the income-tax payer. If Government do so, it is up to the business community and the rich people in general to beware of making that an excuse or consideration for supporting the Ottawa Pact or greater preference to Lancashire. The Pact must go.

Govt. And Congress Party

The only resolution that was considered on Monday was the one expressing sorrow at the death of King George and loyalty to King Edward. It is amazing that the Leader of the House had not the courtesy to consult Party leaders regarding the draft of the resolution. But, as Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, said with dignity, the occasion was inappropriate to scan too closely the terms of the resolution. The Congress Party's support to it shows the discriminating character of its attitude towards Government. The complaint is sometimes made against Congress members in the Assembly that they are inclined to move too many censure motions and ask too many questions. The truth of the matter is that Government do too many things that deserve censure; and so long as they are not responsible to the people, censure motions, whatever their result, and searching interpellations are among the few ways open to the Opposition to expose and ventilate public grievances. If on any occasion Government respect public opinion, say, by supporting Mr. B. Das's Bill repealing the Criminal Law Act of 1908, which gives them the power to declare an association unlawful, the Congress party will not mind proposing a vote of thanks to them. As things are, Government indiscriminately oppose Nationalist measures especially when these touch British vested interests. This attitude of theirs may soon be evident in connection with the non-official Coastal Shipping Reservation Bill, which is likely to come up for consideration during the present session. Government's policy increases the responsibility of the Congress Party to safeguard the country's interests by all means in its power.

Homes For The Homeless

It is unlikely that the report of the local Social Service League on the condition of some of the slums that the members of the Society visited recently will make members of our Corporation, realize their duty in the matter of providing hygienic and healthy places of residence for the city's poor. The anxiety they showed for the interests of the landlords by reducing the house tax by 1 per cent, thus making it impossible to undertake a scheme of slum-clearing, was characteristic of our city fathers. But this report is valuable inasmuch as, firstly, it shows that some citizens at least are conscious of their civic obligations and, secondly, as it seeks to focus public attention on a matter of vital importance to the Municipality and the public. The hopeless sanitary conditions of these chawls and the streets in front of them, the presence of accumulated sullage water in the vicinity and the rickety state of the houses which this report reveals are the common features of all our local slums. And it is a scathing commentary, indeed, on the civic consciousness of the members of our Corporation that so far nothing has been done to ameliorate these conditions. Let us hope, however, even in the absence of a proper slum-clearance, the Mayor will rouse the Municipal Health Staff at least to take some tentative measures in the meantime.

Another problem closely allied to slum clearance is that of providing homes for those unfortunates who have nowhere to take shelter even at night. Mr. M. R. Masani is moving a resolution asking that the vacant Development chawls should be thrown open to the unemployed workers of the city. Several of these buildings, which are owned by the Government have been lying vacant for the last several years and by allowing them to be used by the homeless, the Government would not stand to lose anything. The public meetings that are being held in the different wards of the city to support this resolution reflect the general feeling on the question. Anyone who has seen Bombay's homeless squatting on the cold stone pavements in these cold, chilly nights and imagined the discomfort and agony that must be theirs, will not fail to appreciate the justice of the demand.

Mentally Affected Children

We published yesterday a most touching article by Miss M. K. Davis, Secretary, Children's Aid Society, Bombay, on the subject of mentally affected children. In that article the writer brings home to the public, on the one hand, the vast need of well-equipped Homes for such children in the country and, on the other, the non-existence of a single separate Home of this kind in the Bombay Presidency. It is estimated that there are about two million mentally affected children in India totally uncared-for, but there are only two recognised homes for such children in the whole of India, and even these are available to children who can pay high fees. Miss Davis accordingly suggests that propaganda must be undertaken in order that public conscience may be stirred and private charity made available for the establishment of at least one Home in the Presidency "for the protection of the most unprotected class of children" Miss Davis has already started the propaganda, and if the various child welfare associations co-operate and draw up a practicable scheme, it should not be impossible to obtain for it due help both from Government and the philanthropic public.

FOLK-LITERATURE OF THE GONDS

Hivale And Elwin's "Songs Of The Forest" Breaks New Ground

(BY "CASIMIR")

They left, if we forget the last few years, a well-governed and contented kingdom, adorned with admirable works of engineering skill and prosperous to a point which no after-time has reached. They have left their mark behind them in royal tombs, lakes and palaces, but most of all in the 7 miles of battlemented wall, too wide now for the shrunk city of Chanda within it which stands on the very borderline between forest and the plain . . . . .

These words are quoted from the report of a British Settlement Officer which refers to the rule of the Chanda King who furnish the only available historic link between the present-day tribal primitive Gonds of the Central Provinces and the authentic, tangible past.

The Disinherited

The Gond kings flourished in the 14th century and continued their existence for two or three more centuries till the time of the Maratha invasion to which they succumbed mainly through their lack of military organisation and inferior powers of resistance. The feudal social organisation slowly disintegrated under the onslaught of the invaders' 'punitive' campaigns and the typical methods of terrorism with which they retaliated the sporadic outburst of Gond resistance. That is always the beginning of the "criminal" tribes—the impotence and despair of the weak and the persecuted. Father Elwin in his introduction does not underline this fact: but he quite truthfully states the situation following settlement under the British 'raj':

"But now a greater calamity befell them. More dangerous than the Maharatta invaders came merchants and liquor-vendors, cajoling, tricking, them in their ignorance and simplicity till bit by bit their broad acres dwindled and they sank into the utter poverty which they noow endure."

The process is of universal application and not merely restricted to this particular group of 'aborigines.' Like the famous Bhils of the Gujerat dangs, the isolated groups of Santals, Todas, the 'Gauds' in the Portuguese settlement of Goa nearer our coast, the Gonds emerge as a race of the disinherited victims of the 'ancient wrong' (applying to time the test of relativity) There is every reason to believe that there is a racial kinship uniting these cousins scattered all over the Indian hilly tract, plain and coast although similar psychological defences would not fail to produce certain characteristics in their general behaviour. The heroic chivalry of the Bhil, the gentleness of the "gaudi" and their common inherent distrust camouflaged in their unqualified submission to exploitation of the alien races are traits quite unmistakable in their origin.

A Gond Virtue

The Gonds belong to the Dravidian family and are linguistically classified into the Intermediate groups. According to official statistics, they number over 3 millions and are distributed at 2,300,000 in the C. P., 285,000 in Bihar and Orissa and smaller number distributed over Assam, Madras, Hyderabad, etc. One will hardly point out that the numerical strength is an important factor in so far as they have been able to resist assimilation although of course their tribal religion is only primitive fantasy (offering a rich field for psycho-analytical research) woven out of the scanty material of the Hindu legend and it is impossible that they should be influenced by Hindu culture in some of their customs and ethical behaviour. One notes, however, with satisfaction that the latter are found to be untainted by the rationality (or perhaps irrationality) and hypocrisy of the so-called Hindu Code. Their 'naivete', however absurd to our own ethical values, is their greatest virtue—a virtue prophetically preached by no less a man than Voltaire and theoretically accepted by the romantics of the 'noble savage' school.

Note Of Poetry

The "Songs of the Forest" (the Folk Poetry of the Gonds by Shamrao Hivale and Verrier Elwin George Allen and Unwin, London, 6s. net) enables us to have a glimpse of the Gond soul in so far as it may be said to be submerged in the surface of the folk poetry collected in this book. Father Elwin's fascination for the Gonds apart (and it is certainly admirable especially in an English missionary), he is not much exaggerating in associating Elizabethan love-poetry with the Gond. The

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 3)

The World & Its Ways

A Weekly Survey Of The International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

Egyptian politics appear to have been in the limelight the greater part of last week. The Students' demonstration,—an eloquent evidence of the popular opposition to the British domination,—continued; and the casualties were more than ever numerous as well as serious. The Wafd will not form a Government, while the 1930 Treaty with Britain is still a matter of dispute; but the leader of that Party, Nahas Pasha, has agreed to lead the deputation to discuss the terms of agreement with Sir Miles Lampson, British representative at Cairo. This has promised a certain lull before the storm; and, if all outstanding points are amicably settled, the storm may never break.

Imperial Interests

The British foreign relations are in charge of that leader and spokesman of Young Tories, who, though Imperialist so far as Britain and British Dominions are concerned, are nevertheless less consumed by the arrogance and vanity of a "Superior Race," which characterised the older exponents of that doctrine. Even Sir Samuel Hoare fell because he could not bring himself to appreciate the desire of an African people to profess Nationalist patriotism against the civilising mission of a European people. Mr. Eden may not disdain Egypt's desire for autonomy, or complete national sovereignty. But in so far as that demand conflicts with the Imperial domination of Britain; in so far as the complete independence of Egypt involves a risk to the Trade Route of the Empire at one of its most vital points,—Mr. Eden may prove even more antagonistic than Sir Samuel, or the late Lord Curzon. Besides, the economic interests in Soudan; the capital sunk, or to be sunk, in the irrigation of the Niye Valley from and below Lake Tana; and the possibilities of exploiting the yet unknown resources of the lands bordering on Abyssinia, are such vital imperial matters that Mr. Eden cannot, even if so minded, make too large a concession on those points. The safety of the foreigners; the direction of a Britisher over the Egyptian Police; the abolition of the Consular jurisdiction; these are points, which can be easily and satisfactorily settled. But the military control of the territory fringing upon the Suez Canal and the economic exploitation of Anglo-Egyptian Soudan may cause grave difference of opinion, and protracted negotiations. We do not, of course, despair of an amicable settlement; but we cannot overlook the consequences of acrimonious negotiations, however they terminate.

New French Cabinet

The French Government, under M. Sarraut, has been given a vote of confidence. Let us hope it is the last of those shaky Cabinets before the general elections in May, when there is a greater hope of more definite preponderance of the Left in the French Parliament. M. Sarraut has professed the same loyalty to the principles of the League; the same desire for Anglo-French co-operation; the same resolve to maintain the gold value of the franc, which characterised the Laval regime. An outsider cannot help wondering what precisely is the difference between the preceding, and the present, French Cabinet. But the light nuances of party delimitations are impossible to perceive from a distance; and the Government policy which shapes itself in harmony with these fluctuating party positions must imply a difference, however invisible to the outsider or the initiated, which must mean a great deal in the local politics of France.

Armament Race

The Naval Conference in London is progressing—without Japan, as smoothly as before. When agreement has been reached on certain esential matters. Germany and Russia would be invited to join in the ultimate Treaty. Or, perhaps, they may participate at an earlier stage. Their presence at the Conference and adhesion to the Treaty, whenever one is concluded, would affect world armaments very slightly, if at all. For, in proportion as the Japanese aloofness from that arrangement leaves an important and ambitious naval Power free to build and arm to the maximum capacity of her people, the rest of the naval Powers cannot but provide for their own safety on an equal scale. This means an unbridled Armament Race, whatever the nature of the Treay that results when the Naval Conference is concluded. The frequent reports of clashes on the Russo-Japanese frontiers in Manchukuo are ominous of war clouds, which are becoming daily more heavy and lowering. The world seems to be living on the edge of a volcano; and the seers see the smoke already ascending in a vicious curl from the yet invisible crater. Who knows when blood and rapine will once more devastate mankind!

British Recovery

In Britain proper, the Bank statements indicate further evidence of recovery, which is, however, still not at the level of 1929. The accession of a new King makes nowadays scarcely any difference to the policy of the British people, at home, within the Empire, or with other countries.

The aversion of the threatened Miners' Strike was a good omen for the beginning of a new reign; but the shipping strike lies still in the offing. Unemployment has shown the usual wintry swing, though the total unemployed are by no means so numerous as the number at the corresponding date in the last three years. The benefit of the recovery, such as it is, appears to have gone more to the employing classes than to the employed; and if the recent outburst of the German leaders for the return of the pre-war German colonies ever materialises, the pace as well as the volume of economic recovery would be substantially modified.

The House That Roosevelt Built

The world factors making for an all-round economic recovery are still depressing. In the United States, the Courts are busy pulling down the House That Roosevelt Built,—if we may plagiarise a nursery tale. The constitutional issues involved in the recent decisions of the Supreme Court are bound to figure prominently at the ensuing Presidential

(Continued On Page 5)

Frankly Speaking

BRITAIN AND EGYPT

British press comments on the Egyptian situation, while optimistic of a satisfactory settlement between the two countries, give little hope of the Nationalist aspirations of Egypt being fulfilled as a result of the forthcoming negotiations. "The Times" and "The Daily Telegraph" both welcome the decision of King Fuad that the delegation to negotiate the treaty will be composed of representatives of all parties—which implies, of course, that the Wafdist Nationalists who represent the majority in the country will not have a majority! "The Daily Telegraph" declares that "there can be no surrender of British interests in the vital link between West and East, or the Sudan." In a frankly imperial vein, it further declares:—

"It is hoped that the Nationalists may be in a mood to regard the military "occupation" as indispensable for the protection of the Egyptian independence.

"The justification of the occupation is inherent in the wholly exceptional geographical situation in Egypt, and the historical truth that since the days of the Pharaohs, she was never able to stand alone, nor can she today."

If this is to be British attitude in the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations—as it undoubtedly will be—the resultant treaty will be as much representative of the Progressive Nationalist opinion in Egypt as any of the former ones.

COMMUNAL CAMOUFLAGE

Sir Mohamad Yakub has come out with a very characteristic rejoinder to Pandit Jawaharlal's recent observations in London. While Sir Mahomed is welcome to make a bug-bear out of Jawaharlal's socialistic views, so as to frighten the landed and propertied classes into opposing India's political advancement, one cannot but protest against his use of the term 'camouflage' in relation to Panditji's opinions regarding the communal problem in India. Apart from the fact that this criticism is in very bad taste,—even his enemies cannot impugn Jawaharlal's transparent honesty,—one rather pities the inability of people like Sir Mohomad, to view the question in its true perspective. Obviously many of our politicians will find their profession gone, if Pandit Nehru's reading of the situation is correct. And that it is essentially correct, is proved by the recent remarks of H. H. the Aga Khan at Karachi. His Highness, it is reported, "failed to understand the reasons for Hindu-Muslim differences in face of the fact that questions such as education, child and maternity welfare, hygiene, railways and medical relief were matters of common concern to all." This is but the major premise, if we may say so, from which Jawaharlal drew his conclusion,—a conclusion condemned by Sir Mahomed Yakub as a camouflage. The worthy knight is much perturbed by Panditji's "belittling and minimising the importance of the communal problem." We would only like to observe that it is rather by doing this than by magnifying it into a Frankenstein that it will be finally solved. It is the latter which amounts to a real communal camouflage!

WHY THIS REFUSAL?

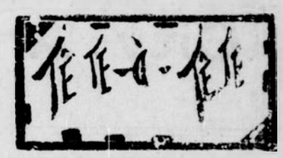
Interpellations to elicit information from the Government are perhaps the only useful feature of the otherwise helpless and impotent Legislative Assembly inasmuch as they help to expose Government policy and throw light on incidents that are otherwise kept in the dark. But the Government often seem anxious to deprive the Assembly members even of this right. The latest instance is the refusal of the Governor-General to allow some important questions asked by Mr. V. V. Giri. These related to the recent excise raids in the Sindurkhel tea estate in Assam accompanied, it was alleged, with shooting by police on the plantation workers. The matter was of great public importance involving as it did a large number of poor labourers and the Government would not have suffered any loss of prestige by replying to a few simple questions and explaining the circumstances that led to the raid and the shooting. It is, in fact, the refusal to say anything on the matter which is bound to create suspicion and distrust in the minds of the public!

P. E. N.

These mysterious initials stand for one of the most prominent international cultural institutions in the world—the Poets, Editors and Novelists Club. The membership, however, is not restricted and is open to all engaged or interested in literary work. This Club has its branches in almost every important country and since last year we have a branch in India too with its headquarters in Bombay. With effort and co-operation, this institution can be made a centre for the consolidation of literary workers in India and also provide for a contact between them and their confreres in other lands, thus ensuring the development of an international outlook which is so vital for the cultural progress of the world. We are glad the Indian branch has not been idle. Last month they organised a lecture on the literary development in Kannada and today Professor Altekar is to speak on "Tendencies in Modern Marathi Literature." They are also publishing a little journal, "The Indian Pen." We expect them to widen the scope of activities and to make the usefulness of their Club more felt in India. But that, of course, will only be possible with the hearty co-operation of all those whose interests P. E. N. Club seeks to serve.

NO INCREMENT IN RATES

There will be much perturbation among the travelling public of India by the report emanating from Delhi that there is likely to be an increment in the railway fares to offset the huge deficit that is expected in the railway budget this year. It appears that the Agents of various railways favour this proposal in preference to other methods of squaring the railway finances. Whatever truth there may be in the report, a timely and vigorous protest must be made against the iniquitous move. The third-class railway fares in India are already sufficiently high, and any further increment is bound to cause much hardship. It is the first duty of the Railway Board to explore all avenues of economy. The restoration of the salary cut was, it is very evident now, a very premature step, and its reimposition is obviously and urgently called for.



TO-DAY'S OPTIMIST NO. 1.

His Highness the Aga Khan declared, in reply to a journalist's question, that he would not accept any office under the reforms less than the Governorship of a province.

* * * *

By the way, this strikes us as a wholly original—and essentially practical!—angle of vision on the much-discussed problem of acceptance of offices.

* * * *

A publicist says that to call Imperialism "a civilizing mission" is rather "low comedy."

But a lofty tragedy, no doubt!

* * * *

Doctor Malan described the last British election as a "khaki election."

At least it raised a fair amount of dust—and dirt!

* * * *

A confrere opines that "temperamental difficulties rather than intellectual scruples account for the reluctance of Liberals to join the Congress."

From which let no one conclude that our friends, the Liberals, have neither intellect nor scruples.

* * * *

"India has yet to discover," according to the Governor of Bengal, Sir John Anderson, "the methods of teaching best suited to the genius of her people."

Isn't it strange that a century shouldn't have been sufficient to discover these methods? What has "India" that rules over India been doing all this time?

* * * *

Sir Mohamed Yaqub (you know him, of course) is nothing if not prompt in issuing statements. In his latest effervescence he criticises Jawaharlal's recent statement to the London press.

"The Pandit's attempt to belittle and minimise the importance of communal problem in India," he says, "is nothing short of camouflage."

The Moradabad knight and his friends, the Imperialists, on the other hand, are fully alive to the great importance of exaggerating and enhancing the communal problem!

* * * *

Sir M. Y. continues:—

"Being out of touch, for some years, with the Indian feeling, and even the inner feelings of the Congress leaders, the Pandit . . . ."

Isn't this rather a tactless way of rubbing in the fact of his incarceration? Not that Jawaharlal would mind being reminded of it. But those who were responsible for placing him (as Sir Mohd. chooses to express it) "out of touch, for some years, with the Indian feeling," might feel uncomfortable and have slight qualms of conscience. But, of course, he knows well they won't!

* * * *

Further says the horror-struck knight:—

"His admirers and friends amongst the landlords and mill-owners in India must have been horrified to hear the Pandit saying that his personal belief was 'Socialism completely.'"

Let us hope they were!

* * * *

Asked Mr. Manu Subedar, retiring President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, in the course of his speech:—

"Even if official apologists still maintain that the gold exported has not been distress gold, can they now dispute that, what was an absolute surplus, held for profit making and sold in the expectation of repurchase at a lower price, has already gone out?"

We know the stuff the official apologists are made of and, therefore, we can assure Mr. Subedar that they can dispute anything—we mean, they can be made to dispute anything.

* * * *

WOMEN IN JOURNALISM.
—Headline.

Help, help! Give the distress alarm.

* * * *

At a factory honey was being put into jars. On the bench was a heap of dead bees, and the visitor wondered what they could be for.

"Well," explained the manager. "We put one bee into each jar."

"But why?"

"We like our customers to know they're getting genuine honey, so we just send 'em along the bee that made it."

Technological Research As Aid To Industry

Sir Victor Sassoon Advices Students Not To Aim At Competition, But To Take To New Lines

Sir Victor Sassoon presided over the second annual gathering of the Technological Association of the University Technological Department on Monday.

The Association has for its aim the establishment of contact between its members, and eminent industrialists, technologists and important industrial concerns.

Sir Victor was shown round the department of Technology by Dr. R. B. Forster.

The gathering was held in the Moorish room of the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Mr. G. B. Rau, Secretary of the Association, in his report, described the increasing utility of the Association.

IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH.

Dr. R. B. Forster, in his speech, stressed the need for the co-operation of industrialists with the Technological Association, which had been formed mainly to organise lectures and tours to various factories, institutes and mills.

Research when accompanied by patience and hard work would be of immense advantage to a country. The speaker took for illustration the case of Japan and pointed out how some of the industries had established their position securely after researches had been carried out for years. The students should therefore devote more time to research, but without the active assistance of industrialists, not much could be done.

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, made a fervent appeal for scientific research in the country on a large scale. The local Governments must pay due attention to what the Department and the University were doing in the matter.

Speaking as he said, only as the Vice-Chancellor (and not as the Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association), Mr. Chandavarkar observed that the Association should understand that the institute was meant to keep Indian industries going, and to enable the country to compete against the Japanese invasion of Indian markets.

Though the Association was started only as an academic body without consulting the mill-owners and other industrialists, they should know that the researches by the department would enable the nation to stand against any other country.

Several obstacles in the way of the proper functioning of the department had been surmounted with great difficulty, and the speaker assured the gathering that in the remaining fifteen months of his Vice-Chancellorship he would see that the department was set on a very sound basis.

TWO KINDS OF STUDENTS.

Sir Victor Sassoon, advancing a few suggestions, said that there were two kinds of students: on branch would go into the commercial world, while the other would continue with research work.

Dealing with the commercial side, Sir Victor observed that quality was the most important thing. "It is no good," he continued, "being brilliant at one moment if you can't keep it and repeat it constantly. Always say 'I will carry on what I promise', and you can improve your work." They should see that the people could keep on re-producing what the chemist had produced.

SHORT-CUT METHODS

The next thing was the knowledge of short cut methods. This was necessary to give the employer at very short notice the value or the utility of a particular thing.

A knowledge of the rules and regulations affecting the workers in the area was another essential.

Lastly, a correct estimate of the cost of a particular method was very valuable. This will make the employer know not merely how the work would be carried out but what the method would cost.

DON'T AIM AT COMPETITION

The Research work would cover a very wide field. The speaker advised the students not to attempt competition with Germany, America, or Japan, for technical education was only in its infant stage in India. That would only result in duplicating the work which the other nations could do better. There was a great deal which they had left out and this was where the students should concentrate. In the production of artificial silk for example, there was room for research. The treatments of various fibres, jute, cotton, hemp—could be investigated in detail, and when the effect of a particular dye is noted an attempt of a beautiful pattern could be made. Research should be carried out in all these directions.

Dr. K. Venkataraman, then proposed a vote of thanks to the president, after which the gathering dispersed.

NO SURRENDER OF BRITISH INTERESTS

Military "Occupation" In Egypt Indispensible, Says "Daily Telegraph"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.

King Fuad must be congratulated in securing Aly Maher Pasha as Prime Minister and on the insistence of a delegation composed of the representatives of all parties, says "The Daily Telegraph."

Great Britain may be expected, says the paper, to show the same readiness to make generous concessions to the spirit of nationalism as in 1930, but there can be no surrender of British interests in the vital link between west and east, or the Sudan.

It is hoped that the nationalists may be in a mood to regard the military "occupation" as indispensable for the protection of the Egyptian independence.

The justification of the occupation is inherent in the wholly exceptional Geographical situation in Egypt, and the historical truth that since the days of the Pharaohs, she was never able to stand alone, nor can she to-day.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN CONFERENCE PLANNED

LONDON, Feb. 3.

It is understood that the Cabinet will discuss the impending Treaty negotiations in Egypt at the weekly Cabinet meeting on Wednesday.

The negotiations will begin in Cairo on February 15 but it is stated that, as many points are likely to arise requiring reference to the Cabinet, the Conference proper will be held in Downing Street after the basis for the negotiations has been accepted.—Indian Allied News.

KING FUAD HAS GAINED PRESTIGE

His Success Will Be Welcomed In Britain, Says "Times"

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON: Feb. 3.

King Fuad has gained prestige and popularity by his success, says the "Times." The Cabinet is probably the strongest non-party combination that can be found.

The paper believes King Fuad's success will be welcomed in Britain, not in the least because the British Government will be negotiating for the first time in many years with an entirely representative Egyptian Delegation, strongly supported by public opinion, and selected in accordance with the wishes of a shrewd and patriotic king.

P. E. N. Club Sponsors Lecture On Marathi Literature

The India Centre of the International P. E. N. Club of distinguished writes and editors will hold a public meeting on Tuesday, 4th February, at 6-30 p.m. in the Bai Yamunabai Nair Hospital Compound, Lamington Road, near Central Station.

Prof. M. D. Altekar, M. A., will deliver a lecture in English on "Tendencies in Modern Marathi Literature." Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Vice-President of the India Centre, P. E. N., will preside. The public is cordially invited to attend.

Gujerat Physical Culture Association

(From Our Correspondent)
SAYAJIGANJ, Feb. 3.

The Gujerat Central Physical Culture Association was formed with headquarters at Ahmedabad for propagating national games.

President: Dr. Chandulal Desai, Vice-President: Mr Indulal Yagnik and Secretary Mr. Chhotalal Purani.

B. RAMA ROW TO SUCCEED SIR B. N. MITRA

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
(By Air Mail).

I understand that the Government of India has taken decision on the appointment of the next High Commissioner for India in Great Britain. Contrary to all forecasts and anticipations, I am in a position to state that in response to many requests that a younger Indian ought to be given a chance, the Government of India with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India has decided to appoint Mr. B. Rama Rao, of the Indian Civil Service who is at present in London holding the office of the Deputy High Commissioner.

There is no doubt that the appointment of Mr. Rama Rao will be received in Indian circles in London warmly. He is a young man and is as much popular with all sections of the Indian community in London as his wife, who is a popular figure at any Indian gathering.

LONDON CITIZENS MAY BE MEATLESS

Unofficial Strike Of Shopmen Of Smithsfield's Market

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.

London citizens may be meatless owing to an unofficial strike of the shopmen of Smithfield's market, which began shortly after midnight, and spread till 10,000 men have been affected.

Pitchers who carry meat into the market are not striking, but they have been forced to cease work through the action of the shopmen who are demanding uniform wages and conditions.

In the meanwhile, numbers of large lorries, piled with meat, are standing idly outside the market, are presenting the traffic police with a serious problem.

HUGHES REJOINS AUSTRALIAN CABINET

Former Premier Stages Come-Back

CANBERRA, Feb. 2

Mr. W. M. Hughes, a former Premier, has re-joined the Federal Cabinet as Minister of Health.

Mr. Hughes, it will be recalled, was Vice-President of the Executive Council and Minister of Health till November 5 last year. At that time he wrote a book in which he described sanctions as either an empty gesture of a declaration of war.

Mr. Lyons, the Prime Minister, called a special Cabinet meeting to discuss the matter and the outcome was a telegram to Mr. Hughes demanding his resignation which Mr. Hughes subsequently tendered.—Indian Allied News.

CAMPAIGN TO HELP GERMAN JEWS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

The national conference for Palestine was attended by Sir Herbert Samuel and Lord Bearstead representing British Jewry. It unanimously pledged its support to campaign to raise 380,000,000 dollars, according to the "New York Times." The money will be used to promote the Jewish National Home in Palestine and to finance the emigration of Jews from Germany.

The conference re-affirmed the boycott of German goods. Lord Bearstead stated that £5,000,000 would be required to finance the emigration of 100,000 German Jews for whom it was proposed to move.

SYRIAN UNREST CONTINUES

Student Demonstrators Dispersed By Police

DAMASCUS, Feb. 3

The unrest arising from the nationalist agitation continues. Students were frustrated to-day in their attempt to reopen shops in the centre of the City. Bazaars remain closed.

The students' ringleaders will be prosecuted. The demonstration of students outside the State schools was dispersed by the police. All is quiet at Aleppo, Homs and Hama.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICA AND SANCTIONS

Gen. Smuts Lays Down Three-point Policy Of Union

(SPECIAL CABLE).
CAPE TOWN, Feb. 3.

A three-point policy with regard to sanctions was laid down by Gen. Smuts during the neutrality debate in the Assembly, firstly, to keep and strengthen collaboration with the Union's friends in the British Commonwealth; secondly, to maintain the same collaboration with its other friends and thirdly, to stand by the League of Nations.

That alone, said Gen. Smuts, should be our policy instead of thinking of our own South African armed forces and the greatest possible measures of safety of this dangerous world to-day could best be attained by never deviating from that policy.

The debate arose from the extreme Nationalist motion sponsored by Dr. Malan for the house to express itself against any steps including military or economic sanctions that might tend towards extending the war.

MORE SUPPORT FOR BAKHALE'S BILL

Need For Human Treatment Of Shop Assistants

BOMBAY, Feb. 3

A public meeting was held tonight at Mangaldas Market to support Mr. Bakhle's Shop Bill under the presidentship of Mrs. Lilavati Munshi.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and other workers of the shop-workers' union spoke.

CHANGE OF TRADE-SYSTEM

At the outset Mrs. Munshi explaining the objects of the Bill said that the shop-workers were as much entitled to have proper rest and other amenities of life as their masters. Mr. Bakhle's Bill aimed at a change of the whole system of trade.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta reviewed the Bill and asked the shop-owners to be human and considerate towards the difficulties of the over-worked 'Gumastas.

Mr. Hatim Darbar, said that the Bill was milder than it ought to be.

Mr. Jagannath Desai explained that the Bill was good for the shop assistants and their owners. It meant the change of the Indian Trade system which was very pernicious and unorganized at the present.

Mr. Mansukhlal Dave, Mr. Labhshanker Mehta and other speakers exhorted the audience to organize and agitate for the Bill and asked the shop-assistants to give their full support to the proposed conference.

The meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to Mrs. Munshi.

Mine Fires Conference

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3

Invitations have been issued to three mining organisations to send their representatives to Mining Conference convened on February 19 to devise means for checking the spread of fires in Jharia coal mines.—United Press.

HAILSTORM LIKE GUNFIRE

Bodies Of Natives Terribly Mutilated In Transvaal

(SPECIAL CABLE)
CAPE TOWN Feb. 3.

Nineteen natives are hitherto dead near Settlers, Transvaal, owing to the worst hailstorm in living memory. The storm broke like gunfire and fragments of ice as large as a cocoanut fell for a half hour until they were piled up to a depth of three feet on the ground.

Natives courageously attempted to rescue relatives and womenfolk but all who were unable to reach shelter were killed, their bodies being terribly mutilated.

It is estimated that 15 inches of rain fell in 15 minutes. Following the fall of ice, the springbok flats have been reduced to the pitted appearance of Flanders battlefield.

More casualties are feared.

EMIGRATION COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Mr. Ramnarain Singh, Mr. Satyanarain Singh, Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar and Mr. Mohanlal Saxena will be nominated on behalf of the Congress Party for election to the Standing Emigration Committee.—United Press.

Alleged Gamblers Bailed Out

BOMBAY, Monday.

Arrested on charges of keeping a common gaming house and found with gambling cards and money, Sayed Gulam Sayed Hussein and five others were put up before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagoan, today.

The Nagpada Police Officer in applying for remand into custody of the accused stated before the Magistrate that the accused were arrested on Saturday night as a result of a raid in Kadar Building at Bapty Road. The first accused was stated to be the tenant of the room.

All the accused were ordered to be enlarged on bail in different sums, pending further police inquiries.

HINDI EXAMINATIONS

Instructions To Candidates

The Hony. Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, writes:—

The Hindi Examinations—Prathamik, Madhyama, and Rashtra Bhasha will be held on Sunday February 9, 1936. The morning session will be from 11 to 1-30 and the evening from 2-30 to 5. Prathamik candidates will have only one paper in the morning.

Candidates from Dadar, Parel, Matunga, Khar Road, and Vile Parle will have their centre at the Indian Education Society's Girls High School, Dadar (Opposite Railway Station B.B. C.I.)

Candidates from Girgaum will have a centre at the Gokhale Education Society's High School, Vithalbhai Patel Road (near Congress House).

Candidates are requested to be present at the respective centres half an hour earlier.

Ink and answer books will be supplied. They need bring only pens.

Candidates should bring their hall tickets with them.

Hall tickets have been handed over to teachers for distribution. Private candidates can take their hall tickets from the Sabha's office (Motor House, Hughes Road).

BUS-VICTORIA COLLISION

Horse Gets Both Legs Broken

BOMBAY, Monday.

A motor bus proceeding from Crawford Market towards Victoria Terminus, on Monday night, collided with a hack victoria opposite the Municipal office, injuring the horse seriously.

Both its legs were broken and the animal was subsequently destroyed by the police.

NEW ZEALAND VISITED BY GALE

Havoc Reigns In North Island Which Is Isolated

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
WELLINGTON, Feb. 2.

The whole of North Island has been swept by the worst southerly gale for years. All centres including Wellington have been isolated and the emergency Radio Service is operating. The gale strongest in north Palmerston where the streets are blocked by fallen trees and telegraph poles. Houses have been unroofed, a train partially derailed, and a man blown off a building and killed.

The Wellington-Lyttleton ferry steamer "Rangatira" carrying 500 passengers struck an obstruction entering Wellington Heads and the vessel holed forward, but with the assistance of tugs was brought safely to port.

SUBHAS BOSE IN DUBLIN

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.

Mr. Subhas Bose has arrived at Dublin direct from France.

He was met by Madame Macbride President of the Irish Indian Independence League, and will be received by Mr. De Valera to-day.

Admiral Hawke Dead

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Feb. 3.

Death has occurred of Admiral Stanhope Hawke.

(Stanhope Hawke entered Navy in 1876, became Lieutenant in 1886, Commander 1899, Captain in 1905 and Rear-Admiral in 1917 and in that year he retired).

"Aussies" Beat Griqualand West

(SPECIAL CABLE)
KIMBERLEY, Feb. 3.

In the three-day match between Griqualand West and the Australians which commenced on January 31, the Australians won by an innings and 105 runs. Griqualand West 120 (Helfrich 59; O'Reilly six for 54).

Last Two Days Before Leaving for Europe
Mme. LAILA

World-famous Oriental Seer, Professor of Occult Sciences, President of the International Association for Study of Occult Sciences, has finished her Indian Tour and is now leaving for Europe. She will give the Bombay public last opportunity for consultation.

ONLY UP TILL WEDNESDAY EVENING

Character Analysis, Personal guidance, Destiny, Future Advice in all matters pertaining to life. Daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. & 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

THE RITZ HOTEL,
APART, NO. 1,
(Next to Regal Cinema).

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 35 Years).

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALESMANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD, therefore, give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A. I. S. M. A.); BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. C. I. L.); COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.); & GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L. C. C. D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A. I. A. C.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded.

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"IL DUCE" WATCHES GENEVA

ROME, Feb. 2.

Sgr. Mussolini spoke for two hours in the Fascist Grand Council dealing the political and military situation, according to a brief communique issued at the close of the Council. The Council meets again at 22-00 hours on February 4 which is noteworthy in view of the fact that the Committee of oil experts meets at Geneva on February 3 to consider the extension of sanctions to oil.—Reuter's Special.

VICTORIA SCORES 423 FOR SIX

(SPECIAL CABLE)
BRISBANE, Feb 3.

In the Sheffield Shield Match Victoria versus Queensland, Victoria scored 423 for six at the close.

Scaife 99 Lee 95, Gregory 59, Plant (batting) 62.

POPE SUFFERING FROM COLD

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 3.

His Holiness the Pope is suffering from a cold. He is postponing all general audiences until he has completely recovered.—Indian Allied News.

PUBLIC CONDOLENCE FOR KING GEORGE

Citizen's Meeting Appoints Committee

A meeting of the citizens was held at the Municipal Corporation Hall, with Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor, in the chair on Monday and a Committee representative of various communities was formed to concert measures for calling a public meeting to offer condolences at the passing away of His late Majesty King George V.

The Committee includes the Mayor, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir Stanley Reed, Sir Pheroze C. Sethna, Mr. Husseinali M. Rahimtoola, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, Dr. D'Monte and Mr. Santidas Askuran.

H. E. the Aga Khan was elected President.

FIRE IN SUKKUR CIGARETTE FACTORY

KARACHI, Feb. 3.

Cigarette tobacco worth about Rs. 2 lakhs was either damaged or destroyed by a huge fire in Sukkur, Upper Sind, when a cigarette manufacturing company caugh fire.

The whole property was covered by insurance.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *"The Black Abbot"*

I DIDN'T KILL HIM, SIR---I SWEAR I DIDN'T!
I KNOW YOU DIDN'T, MAN!--AND WHAT'S MORE, IT WASN'T THE BLACK ABBOT WHO SOCKED YOU!
WHAT DO YOU MEAN?---
THERE ARE OTHER FOOTPRINTS--- THE MAN WHO KILLED THOMAS SAW THE BUTLER COMING AND WENT AFTER HIM!
THE MANUSCRIPT!--- SOMEONE TORE IT FROM HIS GRASP!---
LYMAN ANDERSON
1-10

"AUSSIES" SKITTLED OUT IN MADRAS ENCOUNTER

GOPALAN'S DEADLY BOWLING

VISITORS FACED WITH HUGE TASK TO ESCAPE DEFEAT

MADRAS, Feb. 3.

The Australians began their first innings against Madras XI at 11-3 this morning. The weather had completely cleared to-day and the sun was shining from the blue sky making the outlook bright as much for the spectators as for the batting side.

It was expected that the wicket should play normally well to-day, but the tourists made an appallingly bad start, losing Bryant's wicket in the first over three wickets in 12 minutes and four in half-an-hour for 11 runs. They have not made a worse start since Allahabad.

Gopalan opened the bowling to Bryant who stepped right in from of the wicket to play his second ball and missing the intended stroke was out l.b.w (0-1-0).

Love was joined by Morrisby who opened very confidently straight driving Gopalan for two but in Godfrey's next over he was out to a very difficult catch by Ward at forward short-leg (5-2-4). Morrisby had hit the ball rather wide for Ward's left hand but Ward diving for the ball intercepted it. Then, from his shoulder down to his ankle, he juggled with the ball about half a dozen times and eventually got it a few inches from the ground.

It was a wonderful catch taken at close quarters.

Ryder came in and like Morrisby played as if the wicket was not troubling him in the least. Love however left almost immediately throwing away his wicket rather foolishly. Instead of playing the ball from Gopalan pitched just outside off-stump he leaned back and lifted his bat above his head and was mortified to see the ball break back and whip off the bails The third wicket thus fell at five in 12 minutes. Ryder was joined by Hendry and these two had added six runs in a pretty style when Ryder was marvellously run out by Ward from short-leg.

The Australian captain tapped the ball to the leg and responding to the call from Hendry ran forward. Ward with lightning pick-up on run threw down the wicket a lucky hit and Ryder was run out by yards (11-4-4).

7 DOWN FOR 30.

Macartney was greeted with a round of cheers when he came out. Gopalan however bowling a very fine length captured the next three wickets, brought his own figures to 7.3'2'15|5. and seven Australian wickets were down for 30 raising the prospects of Madras avenging the batting debacle of the Calcutta test when India were out in the first innings for 48 runs.

And Madras did avenge that debacle getting Australia out for lowest score of the whole tour namely 47. one run less than India's at Calcutta.

At one time it looked that Nagel and Mair would save their side the ignominy but after putting up the best partnership of the innings namely of 17 and carrying the score from 30 to 47 the remaining three wickets fell at the latter total.

IN QUICK SUCCESSION.

Hendry, Macartney and Oxenham were out in quick succession the former two bowled by Gopalan, and the latter caught in the slips by Godfrey. Hendry who was out at 30 had attempted to turn the ball to fine-leg but went too far across. Johnstone at this stage made the first and the only change of the whole innings replacing Godfrey with Ramsingh and Mair swiping out at everything collected 15 out of 17 added for the eighth wicket. Eventually he was struck on the boot by the ball from Ram Singh and although Mair appeared very much dissatisfied with the umpires decision, there seemed no doubt whatever that he was out.

One run was now needed to equal the tour's lowest score but Tarrant and Leather could not get them. The Australian Manager was caught in the slips by the Home Captain and Nagel trying to get the runs with a four skied the ball and was well held by Southby at the cover.

The Australian innings ended for at 12-25 amidst tremendous excitement.

Gopalan in taking six wickets for 23 runs had achieved the best bowling feat by any Indian bowler during this tour.

MADRAS' SECOND KNOCK.

Madras went in on their second innings at 12-41, there being no question of follow-on due to the small scores on both sides. They fared as badly as the Australians and lost three wickets with four runs on the board. Hendry bowled Southby in his first over and Ramsingh was caught in the slips, off the very first he received (4-2-0).

In the very next over (Leather's second) Johnstone, was caught behind the wicket by love. Only one run had been scored off the bat so far in 15 minutes.

Lunch interval was taken soon afterwards with the score at five for three wickets.

EFFECTIVE DOUBLE CHANGE.

Resumption was made at 2-3. Batsmen took no risks and carried the score carefully to 22 and then a double change was made, Macartney coming in the place of Hendry and Oxenham for Leather. Oxenham met with immediate success getting two wickets with successive deliveries in his first over. Ward was out l.b.w. and Ranganathan was bowled by the very first ball (25—5—0).

Baliah now joined his brother who greeted him with a magnificent hit for six off Macartney. Now followed some spectacular cricket from Ramaswamy and Baliah both throwing caution to the winds and lashing out. Ramaswamy was missed by Leather in the country off Oxenham who was the only bowler whom batsmen could not hit with certainty. It was, therefore, doubly unfortunate for the fielding side that Oxenham had to retire at this stage due to recurrence of sprain which had kept him out of cricket since Lahore Test.

Mair now came on for the first time and Baliah hit him for 15 runs in his first over including a six and two fours. In his third over, Mair was again hit for the same number of runs Ramaswamy hitting the six on this occasion. Baliah then rushed out and hit Macartney for the fourth six of the afternoon right into the public stands sending crowds into ecstacies of delight after the failure of the earlier batsmen.

BALIAH BOWLED FOR 44.

After these two left-handers had hit up 70 runs in 35 minutes Macartney broke up the partnership bowling Baliah for 44. This score included six fours and two sixes. Gopalan left almost immediately but Ramaswamy received unexpected support from India's new wicket-keeper Tiruvenkatachari who saw 36 runs added for the eighth wicket and also Ramaswamy himself got his 50. Cambridge Blue who was unbeaten with 48 in the first innings scored his 50 to-day in 100 minutes and in doing so he hit five fours and two sixes. Immediately after getting his 50 he drove on Tarrant for the fifth sixer of the day.

At tea he and Godfrey were batting with the score at 152 for 8.

Ramaswamy made a bid for his century on resumption and went up to 82 at which stage he attempted to hit Macartney out of ground and was bowled. He missed the ball so badly that he would have been stumed in any case.

RAMASWAMY'S FINE DISPLAY.

Ramaswamy had given a delightful display of batting, his drives through the covers and his pulls of shortish ball being the best of the left-handed variety. Ramaswamy was batting altogether for 134 minutes and hit nine fours and three sixes. Except for one very difficult chance in country, when both he and Baliah were hitting out, he had batted faultlessly. If he had not been overeager at the end he might easily have got a century he so rightly deserve after his unbeaten 48 in the first innings.

The home innings ended at 4-45 for 165 leaving the Australians to get 261 runs to win.

Bryant and Tarrant opened the Australian innings at 5 p.m., the veteran replacing Love as the opening batsman. During the last five minutes Johnstone tried Parankusam in the place of Godfrey but Tarrant played back safely except once, when he escaped a stumping appeal from Tiruvenkatachari. About the wicket-keeping of the latter, it is only necessary to say that he kept fully up to expectations and his taking of ball near the wicket was as quick and clean as any one seen hitherto in this tour.

AUSTRALIANS—(1st Innings).

Bryant, l.b.w. b Gopalan	0
Morrisby c Ward, b Godfrey	4
Ryder (run out)	4
Macartney, b Gopalan	1
Oxenham, c Godfrey, b Gopalan	0
Hendry, b Gopalan	15
Nagel, c Southby, b Gopalan	6
Mair, l.b.w. b Ramsingh	15
F. Tarrant c Johnstone, b Ramsingh	0
Leather (not out)	0
Extras	2
Total	47

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gopalan	10.2	2	23	6
Godfrey	5	2	13	1
Ramsingh	5	2	9	2

ALL-MADRAS—(2nd Innings.)

Johnstone, c Love b Leather	1
Southby, b Hendry	0
Ramsingh c Ryder, b Hendry	0
Ward, l.b.w. b Oxenham	4
Ranganathan, b Oxenham	0
Baliah, b Macartney	44
Gopalan, l.b.w. b Tarrant	1
Tiruvenkatachari c and b Tarrant	15
Ramaswamy, b Cacartney	82
Parankusam st. Love b Cacartney	0
Godfrey (not out)	7
Extras	11
Total	165

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Leather	10	3	17	1
Hendry	7	2	12	2
Macartney	11.4	0	47	3
Oxenham	3	1	10	2
Mair	4	1	34	0
Tarrant	8	1	34	2

AUSTRALIANS (2nd Innings.)

Bryant (not out)	7
Tarrant (not out)	6
Total (for no loss)	13

FOLK LITERATURE OF THE GONDS

(Continued From Page 8)

similarity (or camparison) is however difficult to establish because what we are given is a transcription in English words, if we accept the assurance, "the versions faithfully convey the meaning, though not the form of the originals . . . .", of the Gaudi or dilect-Hindi text. Nor is the translation poetical although it may have been done with feeling so that the effect is not that of complete poetry. What, however, lifts the folk-songs on to the level of the English love-poetry is the sensuality, the emotional energy, the spontaneity that rises above and transforms the inadequate literary medium. That element is an essential of all real poetry.

Songs From Life

Whether, as Father Elwin imagines, some of the songs express the Gond idyll and speak the Gond mind or whether as we are able to see not out of the spectacles of romanticism but more objectively, the Gond is human enough, despite the barricades and distrust of his atavism, to succumb to the allurement of civilization and prefers the city slum to the jungle and its charm. Pieces like.

To you this little village is dear
as the moon,
And from the great city you
have dragged me away.
Here if you want paper you
must tear up your clothes,
For ink you must use the kasal
from your eyes.
Yet to you this little village is
clear as the moon.

strike one as eloquently significant through the sheer poetry, simplicity, freshness and imagery of the songs. One may excusably quote another for its sheer lyricism:

O lovely girl, a crane is dancing,
In the jewel on your forehead.
She goes to the well to clean
her anklets,
But she loses the bell and their
music ceases.
She returns to the well to clean
her bangles,
But she loses her bangles and
their music ceases,
She returns to the well to clean
her necklace,
But she loses her necklace and
its music ceases.

And:—

Through the wind the moon is
travelling to her home.
A bee is sitting on the arsi
flower.
See how she is enjoying it, her
head first on one side, then on
the other.

Or:—

The stars are thundering in the
sky,
Among the ant-hills the cobra
roars.
Under the earth the cobra's
mate is nodding.
And the eagle dances across the
sky!

Love In The Jungle

From the nature poetry to the amorous:

Come by this road: go by that
road.
As you journey, hold in your
mind the image of your darling,
And lit that love be seen in your
eyes.

The lover's complaint in:—

I am looking out of my house;
The sun is but a bamboo's
length above the hills.
Where can you go now it is
grown so late?
Leaf of the plantain, lover in
whom my heart is wound,
Like a dry leaf in the wind, you
are ever blown to and fro
away from me.
Where can you go now it has
grown so late?

is matched with the wistfulness of:—

The walls are made of mud.
The door is of a semur tree,
Here is dun buffalo's milk,

(Continued in Col. 7)

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu being greeted by Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mr. Himansu Rai and Rai Saheb Chuni Lal on her arrival at the Imperial Cinema on Saturday afternoon to open the premiere of the Bombay Talkies' films "Mother" and "Always Tell Your Wife."

Kathakali The Ancient Dance-Art Of Malabar

Tributes To Poet Vallathol And Colleagues

THE POET'S PLANS FOR ART INSTITUTE

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.

The immense interest which the art loving public of Bombay take in the "Kathakali Dance" of Malabar has been demonstrated during the last two or three days on which large gatherings of art lovers saw probably for the first time in their lives the "Kathakali Dance" presented by the Kalamandalam under the inspiring and able guidance of Poet Vallathol.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, the President of "The Gujerati Sahitya Sansad" gave a reception to Poet Vallathol and his Kalamandalam Kathakali Troope this evening at his residence in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. The artists enacted two simple scenes, one "Poothana" from the life of Krishna and the other "Bhima" sighting a mountain on his way to bring the "Souganthika" Flower. Both the scenes were well executed and the audience was kept in raptures for over an hour by the young artists of Malabar.

In welcoming Poet Vallathol and his "Kalamandalam" Mr. Munshi said: "it is a distinct sign of growing national consciousness that a Gujerati Literary association has met to do honour to the greatest living poet of the South. In spite of the differences of language, the literatures of the Provinces of India have a fundamental unity of motive, technique and inspiration. The barrier of language is bound to disappear in the near future by closer contact between the literary men of the different Provinces and out of such a closer association will spring the literary tradition of future India."

The Kathakali dancing of which Poet Vallathol is an apostle represents the indigenous traditions of dancing uninfluenced by foreign contact.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said: "apart from his contribution as a poet, India owes a very deep debt of gratitude to the poet for his invaluable efforts in reviving the Kathakali Dance art of Malabar, an art that transcends words—something that is of silent, a silence that is punctuated only by gestures. This miraculous art of gestures, is so delicate, so subtle, and so intimate that it is in the heart and life of the people and cannot be commercialised.

Poet Vallathol in the course of a short speech in poetic Malayalam thanked Mr. and Mrs. Munshi, Mrs. Naidu and the audience for the great honour done to him and his Kalamandalam. "It is indeed" said the Poet, "a high privilege and great pleasure to the Kalamandalam of which I am the President to have had an opportunity of being the recepients of such tributes and honour." The poet concluded with an appeal to the large gathering present and the art-loving public of India to sympathise with him and help in his efforts to revive an almost dying yet great art of India.

Kathakali Dance

"We have undertaken this All-India tour in order to popularise and thereby revive an already dying yet great art of ancient India, namely Kathakali dance, said Poet Vallathol, the Founder and President of Kerala Kalamandalam, in an interview to the Associated Press.

"Kathakali," the Poet explained, "is a peculiar kind of dance, centuries old, in which the actors do not speak but yet vividly portray stories from the Mahabharata, Ramayana and other Puranas by means of gestures, movements of the eyebrow, the face, shoulders, hands and body, which in Kathakali parlance is known as "Mudras" (Signs). The make-up and dress of the dancers is so peculiar and full of colour that so far no parallel to this has been found in any part of India where ancient dancing art is still alive. Even though the dancers do not speak, by means of gestures and Mudras, they depict pathos, anger, sorrow and happiness, for the matter of that all aspects and emotions of the human mind in the most vivid and effective manner."

Cultural Institution.

Explaining the objects of the Kalamandalam, of which he is the President poet Vallathol said: "The Kerala Kalamandalam is a premier cultural organisation in South India and is primarily an academy of arts. It was founded in 1928 and the Kathakali School was started in 1930 by me and is located at Mulakunnathukavu near Trichur in Cochin State. Among its objects are the fostering and developing of all national arts by the establishment of schools and centres to impart instruction in the arts of dance, music, painting, etc. The Kalamandalam, however, specialises in the old dance art form of Kathakali. It counts among its pupils and exponents such world-famous dancers as Uday Shankar, Rangini Devi, Sreemathi Hutheesingh, Shantimaya Ghose and others. Among its admirers and sympathisers are such well-known leaders of art and culture as Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Miss Alice Bonner, Dr. James H. Cousins, Sir Radhakrishan, Sir C. V. Raman and Lady Raman and the Maharaj of Mysore. The present Governor and his immediate predecessor also have written to me in appreciative terms about the performances of the Kalamandalam Kathakali Dancers.

Two-fold Object.

Critics like Mr. O. C. Gangooly, Mr. Kaniyalal Vakil, Mr. K. V. Ramachandran and Mr. G. Venkatachalam have written appreciatively of the Kalamandalam and its many sided activities. The Governments of Travancore, Cochin, and Madras have supported this young institution with their moral and material support.

"We have also undertaken this All-India tour to collect sufficient funds to establish this young institution on a sound and strong foundation, as we have only a small fund at our disposal for its bare maintenance and we also get small annual subsidies or grants from the Durbars of Cochin and Travancore, but as you know, the maintenance and improvement of an academy of this nature and importance need more funds so as to remove it from the field of precarious existence. Moreover, the academy needs a pucca habitation of its own for which five acres of land have been given as a free gift by the Government of Cochin in a very attractive locality on the banks of the River Bharatha on the Malabar Coast. The object of this tour, therefore, is two-fold, namely, to popularise this ancient art of India and also to collect the necessary funds to enable the academy to put up its own buildings and have its own training classes and other conveniences.

I, therefore, on behalf of the Kalamandalam and its Managing Committee appeal to the art lovers of India to do their best to help us in our endeavour to revive this dying art of India. This is an object, which I have no doubt, will appeal to all people in India, irrespective of their caste creed and colour or province. Contributions may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer Mr. Vallunni Tirupad, Nilambur Palace, South Malabar.

We hope to visit Ahmedabad, Benares, Allahabad, Baroda, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and other places. We have already visited Bangalore, Mysore and Poona. I cannot conclude this interview without thanking the art-loving public of Bombay, who patronised our Kathakali performances in Bombay."

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Court Of Small Causes

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For some years past the revenue side of the local Small Causes Court is being greatly developed. The Court brings in a handsome profit of about five lacs per year. One would expect that when the public has to pay more for the services of the court greater facilities would be provided to enable them to get those services with the least inconvenience. But, unfortunately, it is not so. A casual visit to the cash department would show what a pandemonium it generally is. People have to wait for hours before they are able to pay or receive monies and even after a long vigil a large number are daily turned back disappointed to take their chance on the next day. Even executions which the plaintiffs have a right to issue whenever they like are delayed in this manner. The chief cause of this evil is that the existing staff is not sufficient to cope with the heavy work. Curiously enough with the taking of the measures increasing the costs has gone on a policy of retrenchment in the staff which has greatly told on the efficiency of the office. In the cash department which may be said to be the pivot of the whole office there are only nine ledger clerks where there should be at least double the number. The other departments also suffer similarly. The result is inconvenience and hardship to the litigating public and overwork to the existing staff.

If the Government do not see their way at present to allot a larger grant to the Small Causes Court an excellent opportunity offers itself for the solution of the difficulty in the shape of the retirement of one of the judges at the end of March next. The post need not be filled up and from the saving thus effected more clerks might be appointed to relieve congestion of work in the office. By reducing the strength of the present judiciary no fear need be entertained that arrears would pile up. Very simple suits such as rent suits, suits on pronotes, ejectment proceedings etc. from the bulk of the present-day litigation. Heavy contested commercial causes have become a rarity. Generally the judges are able to go through their respective boards comfortably. If the axe has to be applied this lightening of the judges' work must weigh against them and their number should be reduced and not of the office staff whose work has increased. Moreover, the strength of the bench might be kept at its present level by putting an end to the practice whereby every judge takes an off-day in the week. There is no warrant for this practice either in the special Act governing this court or in any rule framed by the Government and yet it bids fair to survive the severe sifting which has thrown up so many flaws in the old practice of the Court. At present there are 6 judges working for 5 days in the week. If the off-day is abolished the same amount of work can be done by 5 judges working for 6 days in the week. The suggestion, therefore, of reducing the number of judges from 6 to 5 coupled with the abolition of the off-day and of increasing the office staff by at least a dozen more hands would, if adopted, go a great way in redressing the legitimate grievances of the litigating public without imposing any additional burden on the exchequer.—Yours, etc.

K. L. B.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Hitler's Insult To India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—Several letters have appeared in the issues of your paper about Hitler's alleged insult to India and the Indians, and the proposed steps to be taken in retaliation against Germany. I would most humbly suggest that before any such steps are taken, the truth of the said allegations having been made as published in the papers should be ascertained from Herr Hitler through the Consulate for Germany. It may turn out that the remarks attributed to Hitler were never made or if at all made were not made in the spirit in which they are interpreted here. This will avoid a hasty step on our part in case the allegations are proved not to have been made.—Yours, etc.,

T. A. K.

Munje's "Military" School

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have had five years' training in both the U.T.C. and I.T.F. and I believe it my moral duty to set the general public pondering over Dr. Munje's "New Military School" in its true aspect.

It is really wasting one's time and money in opening a military school of a kind of which Dr. Munje is a propagandist. And especially for poor India of ours, it is absolutely unnecessary. I may cite a few facts in support of my statement:

At present there is one (Military) School at Poona which is worth noting for the poor show it has performed during its existence. So far as I know, there is not a single cadet selected from this School for the Indian Military Academy by open competition. Well, scarcely a boy or two of the few that have lost hope in the open entrance examination have taken to regular army life. There is no necessity of another school which requiring heavy amounts of money for its buildings and maintenance. It is a national loss, certainly.

I guess that about 30 to 40 boys will come out of the Munje School annually as trained men. They won't be instructors, even! At the present juncture our country cannot afford to spend, or rather waste, about Rs. 22,000 for 40 students, if I am mistaken not, for their "drilling without rifles and P. T."

We have already about 14000 Ex U.T.C. boys who have acquired better military training than what the Munje Military School is going to give. Can any body think them as unfit? Certainly most of them are fit as they have acquired both higher civil education and primary military training. I doubt there is a single U.T.C. boy whom the Government chose and sent to the Academy of its own accord. It is better for Dr. Munje to look to these poor boys and help them to get into the Academy than waste his time and national money over a new futile school.—Yours etc.,

B. G. VELLAL.

(Continued From Col. 3)

On the mountain side the titur
bird is singing,
Ah, my eyes dazzle!
For my lord is coming,
Whose feet are beautiful and
hands are strong.

Mr. Shamrao Hivale and Father Elwin deserve appreciation of the sheer labour involved in the task they set themselves with such admirable enthusiasm and we would be wanting in gratitude if their valuable contribution to the Gond literature were not adequately acknowledged.

KILLS THE GERM THAT
Causes Colds
● The germs that cause colds, coughs, and sore throat are almost always present in the mouth. Usually they cause no harm. But when wet chilling weather brings lowered vitality, it's time to take sensible precautions
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Indians' Condition In Germany Worsening

Subhas Bose Exhorts Students To Be Alert And Safeguard Their Interests

BERLIN, (By Air Mail)

Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose arrived here a few days ago and left for Kolu (Cologne) on the night of January 18 "en route" to Brussels and Antwerp.

Sj. Bose, who is the virtual founder of the India Students Association of Berlin was entertained by the Association in its new rooms. In reply to the warm welcome of the Association, Sj. Bose spoke at length on the problems which confronted the Indian Colony in Berlin and exhorted them to be alert and energetic in safeguarding the interests of Indians in general and Indian students in particular. Since the new regime had come into power in Germany, the position of Indians had considerably worsened. The problems were roughly four in number. Firstly, Indian students, including those who had graduated from German Universities, were finding it difficult to get practical training in German factories. Secondly, anti-Indian propaganda in the press and in films had increased, whereas pro-Indian propaganda had been virtually suppressed. Thirdly, the new Race Law threatened to discriminate against all Asiatics. Fourthly, Germany was selling much more to India than she was buying from India.

APPRENTICES' GRIEVANCES

Some of these problems might be too big for the Association to tackle, but Sj. Bose hoped that the Association would do its best, because there was no other organisation of Indians in Berlin. Sj. Bose also expressed hope that the assistance of Dr. K. L. Ganguly, the new representative of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Berlin would be valuable in remedying the trade and allied grievances of India. Already Dr. Ganguly had obtained an assurance from the Ministry of Commerce that the grievances of Indian student apprentices would be attended to.

Finally Sj. Bose expressed his regret that the local authorities had banned a meeting called by the Islamic Association to protest against the infamous film "Bengali" and hoped that in future the Indian Colony would not take such official interference lying down.

After the meeting an informal discussion followed and it was found that Sj. Bose's visit had roused the enthusiasm and energy of the Indian Students Association.—United Press.

EDUCATION WEEK IN SUBURBS

X'ian Primary School Teachers' Resolutions

(From A Correspondent)

At the invitation of the Chairman of the District Schools Board of the Suburban District, an informal Conference of the Managers and Head Masters of all Christian Primary English Teaching Schools under the above School Board, was held on Thursday evening in the office of the School Board at Andheri. The Managers and Head Masters of about 18 schools were present.

EDUCATION WEEK

Mr. Shantaram N. Patil, the Chairman of the District School Board who presided at the said conference, in opening the same laid great stress on the need of having a common platform for all Christian Primary English Teaching Schools of the District where modern and uniform methods of teaching could be freely dicussed and recommended. Mr. M. V. Pradhan the Administrative Officer of the Board suggested that in the first instance an Education Week be held.

Rev. Fr. Edward Fernandes, the Diocesan Inspector of Schools for Salsette, who followed next, explained how in Bombay such conferences were resulting in success. He urged all those present to co-operate and organise an association for bringing up conferences and education weeks, whichever was feasible. Rev. Fr. Almeida and Santos and Mr. P. A. Pereira then addressed the conference after which it was unanimously resolved that the informal conference do form themselves into an association and to hold an Education Week on 26th March 1936 from 9-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. It is also resolved that each school should contribute annually an amount equivalent to 3 per cent. of the year's school grant for the purpose of defraying the expenditure of the year.

The following Committee was then appointed to do all the executive work:—

Mr. Shantaram N. Patil, Rev. Fathers, C. A. D' abreo, J Santas, Edward Fernandes, Mr. J. M. Gracias with Mr. Paul A. Pereira and Mr. M. V. Pradhan as joint secretaries.

With a vote of thanks to the President moved by Rev. Augusto D'Souza, the conference terminated.

WHY INCREASED TAXES?

Andheri Protest To Municipality

(From Our Correspondent)

ANDHERI, Feb 2.

As a sequel to the amalgamation of the two local bodies of Vile Parle and Andheri the municipal taxation for Andheri has risen from 6-1/4 p.c. to 7 13/16 p.c. The tax-payer contends that the increase is unauthorised and ultra vires, and a notice has also been served by a tax-payer to the Vile Parle Municipality to give him such relief as is legally due. The Municipality has said in reply that the Municipal limits having been extended upto Andheri the tax-payers at Andheri have to pay the same percentage of tax as is being paid by tax-payers at Vile Parle. This notice and the reply were both read in the meeting and it was resolved to have a test case by issuing a distress warrant against the party.

The adjourned meetings of the Vile Parle Municipality took place on Sunday. There being a resolution on the agenda suggesting the opening of the new Municipal garden at the hands of the Governor of Bombay, the Secretary of the Vile Parle Congress Committee was present to register the Congress protest through its members. But in view of the court mourning of nine months it was resolved to postpone the function.

Consent Decree In Thana Synagogue Case

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, February 1.

The Joint Second Class subjudge at Thana has passed a consent order, in the suit filed by one Mr. A. B. Menasche, a member of the "Gates of Heaven" Synagogue at Thana, against the President and four other members of the Board of Trustees of the Synagogue of the Bene-Israel community.

The suit was for a declaration that the resolution to strike the plaintiff's name off the member's roll in July last was void and of no effect. He had further claimed damages of Rs. 100, for the alleged wrongful and malicious removal of his name on the ground of breach of the Synagogue's rule in marrying a second wife, during the life-time of the first.

In pursuance of the terms of compromise, the plaintiff has paid Rs. 51 in charity to the Synagogue and the defendants have readmitted the plaintiff as a member of the congregation.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from page 6)

Election in November next; and though it may sound venturesome to say who would win in the approaching struggle, it is impossible to deny that America has outlived the Constitution fashioned in 1789. Meanwhile, President Roosevelt, with the aid of a new Brain Trust, is rebuilding from the debris of his old creations for remedying unemployment and bringing about national economic recovery, a new, temporary structure,—with what chances of endurance we cannot say. The passage by the Legislature of the Veterans' Bonus Bill, despite the Presidential veto affords another somewhat gloomy prognostic of the impending fate of the present regime. Inflation is believed to be inevitable, when the provisions of the Bonus Bill are put into effect. The dollar has already shown a sagging tendency, which is not altogether explained away by the sales made to support the franc. The silver interests have nothing to complain, despite the arrangement with China to purchase in that country all the white metal the U. S. Treasury needs to buy. The farmers, smaller industrialists, and the vast mass of the unemployed, or poorly employed citizens would thus support the Roosevelt experiment, and would want to give it another trial; while the bankers, Trust magnates, and heavy industrialists may oppose. Numerically the forces are very much in favour of the President, so far as we can read the signs and portents now. But political prophecy is a tricky business; and we have no ambition to be prophets of misfortune.

SPLIT IN MAHA-KOSHAL CONGRESS

Protest Against Method Of Selecting Cabinet Members

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 1.

Following the formation of the Working Committee to the Maha-koshal Provincial Congress Committee by Mr. Ravi Shanker Shukla, at the recent meeting of the Congress Committee held here on January 25 last, considerable discontent is reported to have been prevailing among the Congressmen of the province over the alleged unparliamentary attitude adopted by Mr. Shukla in forming the Working Committee.

It is stated that prior to the elections of the office-bearers to the Committee Mr. Shukla had given a definite promise to the Congressmen of the province who were trying to bring an honourable compromise between the rival factions that he would not form his Working Committee without consulting them. According to the promise he agreed to form a coalition party and adopt members from every district of the province into his Committee.

ALLEGED BREACH OF PROMISE

But Mr. Shukla, it is further stated after being elected President of the Provincial Congress Committee, did not act according to his promise and nominated the members of the Working Committee without consulting those Congressmen.

Seth Govind Das being informed of this fact approached Mr. Shukla and requested him to reconsider his decision in order to maintain unity among the Congressmen of the province, but Mr. Shukla is reported to have rejected Seth Govind Das' request. Mr. Dwarka Prasad Mishra then challenged the validity of Mr. Shukla's action.

It is understood that as a protest against the action of Mr. Shukla some of the members of Mahakoshal Congress cabinet have decided to resign from their office.

An appeal against the proceedings of the meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee held on January 25 last, is reported to have been lodged by some of the dissatisfied members before the office of the All-India Congress Committee.—United Press.

OBJECTIONS TO NEW CANTONMENTS' BILL

Bhulabhai Desai's Statement On Land-Owners' Grievances

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"At the urgent request pressed upon me during the last week from several land-owners (some of whom are also members of the Cantonments Association) from Jubbulpore, Ambala and other Northern India Cantonments, I agreed to attend a meeting to be held at Ambala on the 1st inst. I made it plain that I could not possibly preside over the meeting by whatever name it was called because I had no desire to interfere in their internal differences if any. Pursuant of that arrangement I attended a meeting at Ambala yesterday and heard their point of view.

THEIR GRIEVANCES.

"The points which they wish to press on the attention of members of the Assembly are those relating to (1) tenure of land (2) representation of rate-payers and (3) water rates.

"As to the first their view appears to be that those who hold lands on what may be described as ancient grants ought not to be compelled to take a new perpetual lease because that will subject them to many restrictions both on building as well as disposition. As regards the second, they press for better representation of rate-payers. As regards the third they feel the water rates would be unduly heavy.

"At the end of the meeting I addressed a few words reminding them of the work that representatives of our party on the select committee as well as other friendly groups have done and that the matter must be judged on an aggregate considerations balancing all advantages and disadvantages. I would naturally call attention of our members to these considerations and then come to a decision with my colleagues whether any and if so which of them should or could be usefully pressed."—A. P.

Benares University Convocation Postponed

BENARES, Feb. 1.

The Registrar of the Benares Hindu University has issued the following statement to the Press:

"Two important functions that were to have been held at the Hindu University on February 22 and 23; one of the formal opening ceremony of the Institute of Agricultural Research by the Maharaja of Jodhpur who has made a generous contribution towards the establishment of the Institute, and the second annual convocation for conferring the degrees over which the Maharaja of Bikaner was to preside, have been postponed owing to the sad demise of His Late Majesty.

The ordinary conferring of degrees on graduates takes place on March 2.—United Press.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

A returned deportee, with nine previous convictions, made a strange prayer for his discharge at the Girgaum Police Court to-day.

He said: "I have fractured my leg in an accident at Ahmedabad and my eye is giving me constant trouble. I will not be able to move about at night, and, therefore, the police will not be troubled by me."

The Magistrate, Mr. I. N. Mehta, however, sentenced him to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

Abdul Nabi Bux, a native of Cawnpore and now residing at Havaldar's Lane (Nagpada), was put up before the Mazagaon Court to-day in connection with a theft case involving a sum of Rs. 2,615 on Saturday.

The accused was ordered to be remanded for a period of 14 days.

A sentence of two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in default, two months further imprisonment was imposed on Mathurdas Harjivan a cashier found guilty of criminal breach of trust as a servant, by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court to-day.

On the 20th of January last, an elderly Hindu woman Manoobai, widow of Ranji aged 60, whilst walking along Dongri Street, suddenly stepped in front of motor lorry No. X-4092, driven by one Ahmed son of Hasamatalli.

Her right foot came beneath the front wheel of the lorry and she sustained a serious injury. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she expired early this morning.

The driver of the lorry resides at Vile Parle, and the police are conducting inquiries into the matter.

A verdict of "death from fracture of the skull due to an accidental fall," was recorded by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held to-day, on the body of a Hindu girl Nirmulla aged 9, daughter of Damji residing with her father at Bhandali Street, who while calling out to a person on the ground floor to shut off the water tap, slipped and fell over the railings of the verandah of her house and eventually died.

Keshav Laxman, found loitering about in the vicinity of the various banks in Apollo Street at midnight yesterday was arrested by a constable who was following the movements of the suspect.

He was taken to the Palton Road Police station, and when searched was found to be in possession of a Chronium watch and chain for which he could not give a satisfactory explanation.

The Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day remanded him in custody for a fortnight.

The tragic death of a little child who unwittingly drank kerosene oil from a lamp, was related before the City Coroner to-day.

It transpires that on the 30th of January last, Kiskinda aged 1, daughter of Nathu was playing in her room, when she picked up a kerosene oil lamp, and drank the kerosene. When her father returned from work, he found the child to be getting sick, and removed her to the K.E. M. Hospital where she expired on Saturday last.

The Inquest on the body of the deceased has been adjourned pending the Chemical Analyser's report.

Lahore Observes Jogesh Day

LAHORE, Feb. 2.

The Lahore Socialists observed "Jogeshram Kishan Day" by holding a meeting, at which a resolution urging on Government to concede the demands of Jogesh Chatterjee who, it is reported, is on hunger strike in the Lucknow jail.—A. P.

WHY COMPULSORY HARTAL ON JAN. 28?

Pt. Nilkanth Das Tables Adjournment Motion

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Pandit Nilkanth Das has tabled an adjournment motion to discuss the failure of Government of India to bring it to the notice of His Majesty's Government the undesirability of declaring a hartal and stopping all business on January, 28, and also making it compulsory the observance of the hartal on that day which put many Hindus to considerable difficulty and embarrassment because the important Hindu festival Basant Panchmi and Saraswati Pujah also happened to be on that day.—United Press.

WILL CORPORATION NEGLECT SCHOOL CHILDREN'S HEALTH?

When They Can Reduce General Tax, Will They Starve School Clinic? Asks Dr. Cursetji

The Municipal School Children's Health Day was celebrated in Bombay on Sunday in a gala manner in the hall of the Gilder Tank Building, under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee.

Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji, chairman of the Committee, presided over the function.

The function began with prayers and welcome songs in Urdu by boys and in Marathi by girls and messages were read from distinguished persons who could not be present.

Miss Bhoosrath gave some light music. Mr. N. A. Contractor recited the Health-Day Song in Urdu.

CHILDREN'S SWARAJ

Dr. V. R. Bhoosrath the Schools Medical Officer in his introductory remarks said, the question of health was important from an educational as well as a social point of view. The swaraj of the child consisted in a healthful school, play ground, a kind teacher and school medical relief.

The health of the child was also important from a national point of view if the future nation was to be militarily qualified. Dr. Moonje he said rightly stressed the necessity of compulsory military and physical instruction as the day may come when the nation would have to be prepared for war. Concluding he said, the observation of the Health-Day laid the foundations of a future nation.

Mr. M. N. Talpade a member of the Schools Committee, speaking next said that he was disappointed in not finding a single member of the Health Department of the Corporation there, a function which concerned the health of 70,000 children.

The Rs. 35,000 annual grant for the health of the children was, in his opinion, not adequate, as per head it amounted only to half-an-anna a month. He appealed for the co-operation of teachers and parents in looking after the health of the children.

IMPORTANCE OF CHILDREN'S HEALTH

Delivering his presidential speech Dr. Cursetji said that it was their primary duty to look after the health of the children as zealously as in trying to spread education amongst them.

About 40 to 50 per cent that is, nearly half of the school children have been found by the Medical Department to be either underweight, under-nourished or suffering from one of those minor ailments which if not discovered early and nipped in the bud would result in considerable impairment of health, and deterioration in the physical and mental development of the school children.

Till the year 1931, only the Medical inspection was carried out in the Municipal schools. A special School clinic was started in that year at the K.E.M. Hospital for the benefit of school children where the efficient treatment on up-to-date lines by experts in different departments is given to defective children. He congratulated the Dean and Staff of the College and Hospital on their excellent work in this behalf.

NEED OF FUNDS

Pleading for expansion of the clinic, he said that when the Bombay Municipality could afford to lose no less sum than 12 lakhs by reducing the general tax by one per cent, it should not adopt the cheese-sparing policy of not granting the extra Rs. 67,000 over and above the 32 lakhs asked for by the Schools Committee for their next year's budget, and thus allow the Schools Committee to continue its useful work on proper standard and efficiency worthy of the name of the first city in India.

Besides the general clinic a novel but very useful side department viz. a travelling dental clinic was also conducted where during the year about 900 children were treated in their respective schools during school hours by the travelling department.

Dr. Cursetji then made a few suggestions to make the activities of the department more useful and efficient. He pleaded for more frequent inspection and a greater study of psychology as applied to children.

In conclusion Dr. Cursetji appealed to the audience to encourage the activities of the school clinic department.

Mrs. Sonubai Joglekar thanked the president and public for their kind co-operation. After the singing of Vande Mataram and light refreshments the function came to a close.

BILL TO STOP SPECULATION IN COTTON

M. L. C.'s Plea For Unity Of Control In Bombay Trade

"That no forward contract and no option in cotton shall be entered into after the date on which this Act comes into operation except with or through the Agency or a Member of a recognised cotton association" is the effective clause in a Bill to come before the Bombay Legislative Council at the forthcoming session. It is sponsored by Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik, who states that the object of the Bill is to provide for unity of control in the cotton trade in Bombay in the interests of that trade and with the object of avoiding inordinate speculation.

It will be remembered that this Bill was introduced by Sardar Naik on November 29 last year, and it now comes up for first reading. It was published on Thursday, January 30, for the first time.

COTTON GINNING.

Heavier punishment for malpractices in ginning and pressing cotton is recommended by the Select Committee which was appointed to report on the Bill to amend the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act of 1925.

The report has been signed by all the members of the Committee with the exception of Mr. L. R. Tairsee, who in a minute of dissent, characterises the enhanced punishment as "vindictive."

The Committee has made several changes in the draft amending Bill. It has added a new subclause defining the word "season", and added a proviso that no licence shall be cancelled, suspended or withdrawn until after the expiration of the season in which the owner has been convicted. The Committee feels that the punishment originally provided for working a ginning or pressing factory without a licence is inadequate, and considers that persons who violate the law should be liable to pay a fine for every day for which they work their factories without licence. The Committee has also made a provision imposing on the owner of every cotton pressing factory the obligation to show in the press register kept by him particulars of the factory where the cotton has been ginned.

The Committee recommends that the maximum punishment provided for committing malpractices should be enhanced from a fine of Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 5,000. In view of the enhanced punishment the Committee suggests that a presidency magistrate or a first class magistrate should be empowered to inflict any sentence provided for any offence under the Act.

BENGAL CONGRESS RESIGNATIONS

A Plea For Reconsideration

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

The first meeting of the Executive of the Provisional Bengal Provincial Congress Committee nominated by the Congress President to-night adopted a resolution requesting those who had resigned to reconsider their decision.

Another resolution viewed with alarm the continued fast of Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, the Kakori Conspiracy Case prisoner in the Central Jail at Lucknow, and supported his demand for recognition of politicals as special class prisoners with amenities.

A meeting held under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party passed a resolution expressing concern at Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee's hunger-strike now lasting for eighty-six days and opining that his demands call for conceding them, they being "just and reasonable." Owing to unavoidable absence of Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mr. Satyendra Majumdar, Editor of "Anand Bazar Patrika" presided.—A. P.

PRIME MINISTER OF PATIALA ILL

Will Proceed On Long Leave For Rest Cure

PATIALA, Feb. 2.

Nawab Sir Liaqat Hyat Khan, the Prime Minister of Patiala has recently had a long spell of serious illness. His medical advisers have strongly urged his taking a prolonged course of treatment and rest cure. At their instance, it is understood, His Highness has reluctantly permitted the Nawab Sahib to proceed on long leave for treatment.

Raja Hari Kishen Kaul will officiate as the Prime Minister during the Nawab Sahib's absence on leave.—A.P.

WARNING

AGAINST UNRELIABLE PREPARATIONS

UNFORTUNATELY owing to no special law governing the import and sale of medicines in India, hundreds of unreliable preparations made by firms of no standing are being offered to the public with all possible claims, specially for lost Vitality and Rejuvenation. It is daily getting difficult for laymen to make the correct selection and avoid the use of all such preparations which are liable to do more harm than good.

IN the interest of your Health and for the sake of sure and prompt results we beg to advise you to use only Okasa which is the most reliable and well-known Gland-Hormon Tonic for the treatment of Lost Vitality, Neurasthenia Nerve Weakness, Debility and general rundown conditions of Health. Okasa is the discovery of the well-known Scientist, Prof: Dr. Lahusen of Germany and is used with the greatest confidence in all the civilized countries of the world. In recognition of its marvellous efficacy, Okasa has obtained highest International Awards which no other Gland preparation so far has received. Proofs and statistics can be given whenever required.

OWING to the great success of this well-known preparation many attempts are being made in and outside India to imitate this product under various names. Since all the chemical processes employed in preparing Okasa are protected by International and German Federal States Patent, an imitation of this product is impossible. We request you to use Okasa just for 2 weeks. The results will be beyond your expectations. You will feel years younger, far more healthy, strong and active than before.

O.K. 188.

Help Kidneys

Don't Take Drastic Drugs

Your Kidneys have nine million tiny tubes or filters which are endangered by neglect or drastic, irritating drugs. Beware! If Kidney trouble or Bladder weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Dizziness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity or Loss of Vigour, don't delay. Try the Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Soothes, tones, cleans and heals sick kidneys. Starts work in 15 minutes. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Cystex costs little and is guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

Cakes are lighter with BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER

SOCIALIST LEADER'S APPEAL DISMISSED

Three Years' Jail Under Arms Act

LAHORE, Feb. 1.

Mr. Justice Currie of the Lahore High Court rejected yesterday the revision petition of Teka Ram Sukhan, General Secretary of the Punjab Socialist Party, who was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment by the Additional District Magistrate, Lahore, under Section 19-F of the Arms Act for the possession of a six chambered revolver without license. Lala Sham Lal, M.L.A. argued his revision petition.

It may be recalled that Teka Ram Sukhan was arrested by the police in Bradlaugh Hall under the Criminal Law Amendment Act before the Silver Jubilee celebrations and when his person was searched, a six chambered revolver was recovered from the inner pocket of his coat. He was challaned and was sentenced as above.

His appeal was dismissed by the Sessions Judge, against whose orders he filed the present revision petition.—United Press.

IN MEMORY OF MIRZA GHALIB

"Mushaira" Will Be Held At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

In commemoration of the centenary of Mirza Ghalib, the renowned Urdu poet, a grand "Mushaira" will be held here in the Arabic College Hall, in which many eminent poets of India are expected to participate.

Khaja Hasan Nazami, Anna Kaisi, Mr. Dhrampal Gupta, Editor, "Tej Weekly," Pandit Amarnath Sahir, Pro. Akbar Hyderi Mir Mohammed Hussain are busy making arrangements for the success of the "Mushaira"—United Press.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 22 POINTS UP

Favourable Effects Of Senator Smith's Bill

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER FIRM

Wheat And Linseed Steady But Tin Strong

BOMBAY, Feb. 3.

On Monday cross-rate moved upward.

NEW YORK COTTON STRONG.

New York cotton was strong to-day on better overseas advices. Senator Smith's Bill for weekly distribution of Government holdings had a favourable effect on the market. The market closed firm with a rise of 22 points.

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER FIRM.

London gold was quiet but silver was firm.

GRAINS STEADY.

Wheat and linseed ruled steady. Jute and rubber maintained a steady tone. Tin was strong.

GILT-EDGEDS NEGLECTED.

The London Stock Exchange showed considerable activity on better enquiry. Gilt-edgeds at first displayed some strength but later were somewhat neglected.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, Feb. 3.

Previous closing	10.52
To-day's opening	10.58
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing	10.74
Difference	+.22

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

Previous closing	5.67
To-day's opening	5.69
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	5.73
Difference	+.06

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 197-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 3.

Cotton developed considerable strength to-day following better overseas advices with Senator Smith's Bill for weekly distribution of Government holdings having very favourable effect on the market. Distant months showed marked strength with near deliveries coming under liquidation pressure.

Trading in July commenced at 10.58 i.e. 6 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool advices and fairly good local support with operations for the most part confined to exchanging nears to distant months as a result of which July steadily rose to 10.65. At this level the demand somewhat slowed down but the undertone kept steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.74 with a rise of 22 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 3.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (11.10/11.09) 11.16/11.13
May (10.87/10.85) 10.86/10.86
July (10.60/10.58) 10.58/10.57

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American March (5.81) 5.85
American May (5.74) 5.78
Egyptian March (9.03) 9.10
Egyptian May (8.71) 8.78

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 196 and Rs. 197 at night. The rate at 10-40 p.m. was Rs. 197 with New York futures about 13 points up.

COTTON AN IMPORTANT ELECTION FACTOR

Bombay, Feb 3

Dr. Monath of Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. states:—

The Cotton belt is an important election factor. The question whether the Administration will help Cotton or the farmer can now be answered in favour of the latter. It is too early to know whether the bonus to the farmer will be in the shape of a price differential on the whole crop or on the domestic consumption or on the cotton exported. In any case the farmers good-will towards the present Administration and his purchasing power shall be preserved. Market wise there is a large Straddle interest long near old crop months and short new crop months which will have to liquidate during the next three weeks. During that period those who hold the opposite side should take profit and enter into new commitments by buying July against sales of December.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb. 3.

Previous closing	5.00 5/8
To-day's opening	5.01 1/2
To-day's closing	5.03

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb. 3.

Previous closing	5.00 11/16
To-day's opening	5.00 5/8
To-day's closing	5.02 3/4
Difference	+.02 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, Feb. 3.

Previous closing	74.87
To-day's opening	74.84
To-day's closing	75.04
Difference	+.17

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 3.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.00 5/8 and gradually rose to 5.01 1/16 subsequently rising to 5.02 1/16 on better support.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 5.02 3/4

Franc opened at 74.84 and advanced to 74.88 with better tendency.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 75.04

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 3.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 11/16d.	19 13/16d.
Forward	unquoted	unquoted

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 3.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-0) £7-0-11

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb. 3.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Feb. 3.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.65 1/2) 5.65 1/2
New York on Bombay	(37.87) 37.85
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 7/8) 0.92 3/4
London on Milan	(62.12) 62.12
London on Shanghai	(1-2 17/32) 1-2 15/32
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 49/7, 49/6 and 49/4. The market was moderately active on scattered buying but the enquiry was rather small particularly from upcountry while steadier London cables also infused some steadiness although business continued negligible. Prices closed steady at Rs. 49/10, 49/8 and 49/5.

Gold opened quiet at Rs. 34/11, 34/11 and 34/9/9. The market was quiet but steady with very little doing in the absence of stimulating cables with weakness of dollar having restraining effect. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 34/10/6 34/10/6 and 34/9/3.

JUTE SHARES EASY

Coals Easy And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

Jutes opened steady after weekend but eased off as the day progressed and only limited business was put through. Coals were a turn easier. Teas were dull and neglected. Miscellaneous was featureless. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: Three per cent. Government paper 89/8 small lot. Three and half per cent. paper 96/8. Three per cent new loan 1951/54 102/12. Three and a half per cent. loan 1947/50 106/10 small lot. Four per cent. loan 1960/70 111/4 small lots. Five per cent. loan 1939/44 109/7. Five per cent. loan 1940/43 111/6. Five per cent. loan 1945/55 119/8 small lots. Five and half per cent. loan 1938/40 108/11.

Banks: Allahabad pref. 137, Imperial fully paid 1520, Imperial conty. 376, Reserve 130/4.

Railways: Baraset Basirhat 55 'cum div., Katakhal lala bazar 94/8, Mymensingh Bhairab bazar rebate 94/8 ex. div.

Cottons: Kesoram 3/1.

Coals: Bengal 266/8 Bengal Nagpore ordy. 30/8, Bokaro and Ramgur 9/6, Burakur 10.

Jutes: Anglo-India 387 small lots, Auckland 182, Barnagore 125/8 small lot, Clive 23/12 small lots, Delta 393. Howrah 48/1, Kamarhatty 485, Kanknarrah 398, New Central ordy. 287, ex. div., New Central pref. 154 ex. div., Union 377 small lots.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Chemical pref. 16/10, Bengal telephone pref. 14, Benares electric 15/8, Upper Jumna electric 11/6, Indian wool products 25/10. Indian cables 6/6, British Burma petroleum 4/14, Balrampore old 16/8, Balrampore new 5/4 prem., Murree brewery 217, Punjab Sugar Mills ordy. 258.

Debentures: Six per cent. 1916/21/56 Associated Hotel 104/4, five and a half per cent. 1915/30/40 Dalhousie property 100 small lot.—A. P.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March 77 and May 75 1/4. Prices at first improved on scattered buying influenced by smaller weekly shipments and decreased stocks at port but subsequently reacted on the lack of fresh purchases.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 3.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.00 3/8. Prices advanced slightly on scattered commission house buying and outside support influenced by better overseas advices.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb. 3.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£208 buyers £209 sellers. Very steady) £204 1/2 buyers £204 3/4 sellers. Easy.

Lead (£16 3/16 buyers £16 5/16 sellers. steady) £15 5/8 buyers £15 3/4 sellers.

Electrolytic Copper (£38 3/4 to £39 1/4) £38 1/2 to £39

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/4) 1-4 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1/2) 1-10 1/2

SILVER CABLES.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. Small business. Market steady."

JUTE.

New Crop February March (£19 1/16 paid and sellers) £19 3/16 sellers.

Dunlop February (£23 3/4) £23 1/2 sellers.

Lightning February (£21 3/4) £21 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER.

Spot (7 paid and sellers) 7 sellers

April June (7 1/16 paid and value) 7 1/8 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay February March (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta February March (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 7/8

Linseed La Plata February (£11 sellers) £11 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal February (£13 7/8 sellers) £13 15/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Feb. 3.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 5 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 5 6 7/8
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 5 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 3.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	4 6 6
Wheat September	4 7 3
Linseed May	7 5 9
Linseed September	7 9 3

The market was steady.

Netherlands' Bankrate Reduced To 2 1/2 Per Cent.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUBDUED PENDING DEVELOPMENTS IN GENEVA

New Railway Loan At A Discount

FURTHER WEAKNESS IN DOLLARS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

To-day's reduction from 3 to 2-1/2 per cent brings Netherlands bank rate to the level whereat it stood in April last prior to currency crisis in gold bloc countries. Since the end of September when the rate stood as high as 6 per cent, the situation improved steadily and with only one minor set-back the bank regained over 133 million of 137 million guilders lost during previous six months.

Nevertheless despite the improvement in the monetary situation, Holland still retains unfavourable budget and faces adverse trade position which many circles believe will eventually force the abandonment of her keen adherence to the Gold Standard.

Contrarywise the pro-gold bloc circles point slight signs of recovery in gold countries principally due to the narrowing down of the gap in prices between their countries and those with devalued currencies.

Stock Exchange Subdued

The stock exchange was somewhat subdued pending developments in Geneva. Prices were irregular. Giltedged internationals and foreigners sagged but oils and several industrials strengthened while Paris weekened firmness sympathetically affected diamonds and kaffirs. Coppers also showed good features.

Dealings in railway loan (mentioned Jan. 29) commenced at 1|8 discount.

In commodities, cotton strengthened in sympathy with overseas advises. Tin fell following the publication of monthly statistics.

In Exchanges fairly heavy selling both from continent and New York caused further weakness in dollars while gold currencies also sympathetically depreciated in terms of sterling. Meanwhile shipment of gold from New York towards Paris has been arranged.

Wall-Street was rather uncertain.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb. 3.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 5/8

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday, January 23, £97 1/4
Friday, January 24, £97 3/8
Monday, January 27, £97 1/2
Wednesday, January 29, £97 1/2
Thursday, January 30, £97 1/2
Friday, January 31, £97 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 3.

3-30 p.m.

Industrials were generally firm and fairly active. Homerails wre especially prominent. Internationals and oil shares were firm at first but the demand slackened afterwards. Markets were generally quiet and price movements rather irregular owing to political advices from abroad.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 7/8) £85 7/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108) £108

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/2) £111 1/2

4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 1/8) £118 1/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116 3/4) £116 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (23-4 1/2) 23-4 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (dol 5 1/8) dol 5 1/8

Hydro Electric (dol 7 1/2) dol 8 1/4

Musical Industries (27-3) 27-3

Princhin Johnson (44-0) 45-0

Imperial Chemical (37-10 1/2) 37-10 1/2

Imperial Chemical (37-10 1/2) 37-10 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ord (9-1 1/2) 9 0

Woolsworth New Ford (120-0) 120-7 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£90 1/2) £90 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (42-0) 42-0

University Ordinary (33-0) 33-0

Ford Motors (34-9) 35-3

Cable Wires (£8 1/2) £8 1/8

British American Tobacco (123-9) 123-5

Camera A (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (157-6) 155-0 Ex Div.

P and O S N Company Defd (22-4 1/2) 22-4 1/2

Distillers (99-6) 99-6

Bred and Dyers (9-3) 9-3

British Celanese (14-9) 14-4 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (65-9) 65-9

Courtaulds Ordinary (60-1 1/2) 60-1 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (8-3) 7-9

Western Limited Ordinary (23-9) 24-7 1/2

Inter Nickels (49) 49

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-6) 5-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb. 3.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£98 1/2) £98 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£117) £117

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£114) £114

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-6) 21-6
Donaro Tea (44-0) 43-3
Empire of India Ceylon (32-6) 31-4

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-3) 29-1 1/2
Gula Kelampong (27-6) 28-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (33-3) 33-3

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (60-0) 60-0
Burma Corporation (10-3) 10-3
Rio Tintos (£20) £20 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (63-3) 64-1 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 7/8) £13 7/8
Goddar New (£10 5/8) £10 5/8
Moddar New (59-4 1/2) 60-0
Sub Nigel (£12 1/2) £12 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (45-0) 44-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (43-9) 45-0
Anglo Iranian (89-4 1/2) 91-3
Burma Oil (95-7 1/2) 95-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (12-4 1/2) 12-4 1/2
Shell Transport (90-0) 92-6
Royal Dutch (£32 7/8) £34 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£53 1/2) £53 1/2
L M Ford (£21 3/4) £22 1/8
L N E R Defd (£5 7/8) £5 7/8
Southern Dutch (£23 5/8) £24 1/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£137) £137
London Board G Stock (£108 1/2) £109 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 3.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 59 5/8) dol 59 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 7/8) dol 30
U S Steel Common (dol 49 1/2) dol 50 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 119) dol 119 1/2

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

S S Saugor, Capt. R G Butler, Calcutta, Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.

S S Kepwick Hall, Capt. E J Harris, Calcutta, K Nixon & Co.

S S Jalarajan, Capt. W H MacDonald, Rangoon via Colombo, Scindia S N Co. Ltd.

S S City of Auckland, Capt. H G Jenkins, Lierpool via Port Said, K Nixon & Co.

S S British Consul, Capt. J H Bovill, Batoum via Marmagoa, Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

S S Behar, Capt. S F Champion, Kobe via Colombo, M M & Co.

S S Akbar, Capt. A Keir, Jeddah via Karachi, T Morrison & Co.

S S Bankura,, Capt. S G Slocomb, Basrah, via Verawal, M M & Co.

S S City of Shanghai, Capt. F McKay, New York via Aden and Karachi, F F Campbell & Co.

S S Lahore, Capt. J. H. Hollow, Rangoon via Tuticorin and Cochin, M M & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

S S Toyama Maru, Capt. J Kondo, Kobe via Singapore, N Y Kaisha.

S S Conte Verde, Capt. Celio De Cegu, Shanghai via Colombo,, Lloyd Triestino.

S S Rauenfels, Capt. E Wiebke, Karachi via Coast Ports, Lionel Edwards Ltd.

S S Havildar, Capt. O R Harrison Calcutta, T Morrison & Co.

The following steamers entered for Loading.

S S Somalia for China-Japan Ports.

S S Kidderpore for China Japan Ports.

S S Akbar for Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

S S Islami for Red Sea Ports.

S S Jalamohan for Tuticorin and Colombo.

CONGRESS ATTACK ON TARIFF POLICY

(Continued From Page 1)

and proper, to extend the same level of administration to the people of Excluded Areas, partially Excluded Areas, and Chief Commissioners' Provinces including the British Baluchistan positively from the 1st of January 1937."

(Or, if the above is barred)

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council to release, or direct the release of all political prisoners, detained without trial."

WITHDRAW INDIA ACT

Sardar Mangal Singh to move the following Resolution:—

(Provided it is not barred)

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council to forward to His Majesty's Government the considered opinion of this House that the constitution embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935, being inadequate, disappointing, and antinational is unacceptable to the people of India and further that this Act be withdrawn forthwith and a new constitution be framed in consultation and agreement with the representatives of the people of India."

(Or, if the above is barred)

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council to take steps, forthwith, to accelerate the pace of Indianisation of the Army which, at present, is disappointingly slow.

BALLOT FAVOURS CONGRESS PARTY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Luck favoured the Congress Party in to-day's ballot for non-official resolutions to be discussed on February 18, in which Mr. Mohanlal Saxena's resolutions demanding the release of political prisoners or alternatively the introduction of a uniform standard of ballot throughout India, occupied the first position

Mr. K. L. Gauba's resolution urging the establishment of a Joint Standing Army Committee of Central Legislature was second in order.

Prof. Ranga's resolution, which was third, wants to levy import duty on rice.

Mr. Akhil Dutt's resolution which was next to be balloted, advises India's withdrawal from the League of Nations.

Other resolutions balloted are by Mr. Samuel Aaron about the excluded areas, by Mr. Basant Das about the revised Government Servants' Conduct rules, by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai wanting the amendment of the Sarda Act, by Dr. Khan Sahib about the excluded areas, the survey of malaria in India and the Standing Army Committee.

One resolution by Sir Mohammad Yakub about the training of Dufferin cadets was also balloted. —United Press.

Assembly Ballot Results

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3

Very few new resolutions have been drawn in the ballot which was held to-day for the discussion on February 18, as most of those drawn are the repetition of those already on the agenda for the two earlier non-official days, namely, 4th and 11th.

The motions for the levy of import duty on rice also import duty on copra besides those for the release of political prisoners and establishment of uniform standadrd of administration are the common feature.

Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutta's motion for the withdrawal from the League of Nations stands fifth in the list balloted, while among the other resolutions are one by Capt. Lalchand Navalrai for amendments of the Sarda Act, and Sir Mohammad Yakub's for the training and employment of "Dufferin" cadets.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

Pt. Pant's Bill For Assembly

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

A twelve-clause Bill with a long statement of objects and reasons entitled "Overseas Indian Reciprocity Act" is proposed to be introduced in the Assembly by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, subject to the previous permission by the Governor-General.

The Bill is designed to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of Indians in countries outside India.

Pandit Pant has also tabled two resolutions and a series of questions on the subject.—United Press.

GOVT. & TARIFF BOARD REPORTS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

With Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetty sponsoring another adjournment motion to discuss the Government of India's failure to accept the Tariff Board's recommendations on the woollen industry to protect the industry, the number of adjournment motions has now reached 24 in all.—United Press.

EXCLUDED AREAS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Yet another adjournment motion has been tabled by Mr. Ramnarain who wants to discuss the failure of the Government of India to consult public opinion and the Central Legislature before formulating their views on the excluded and partially excluded areas. United Press.

PROTECT HAND-LOOM WEAVERS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Mr. Anantasayanam Aiyengar, M.L.A., has given a fresh notice of an adjournment motion about the throwing out of employment of nearly two lakhs of handloom weavers in Salem District owing to the importation of Japanese 'gadas' as 'sarees'.—United Press.

ASSEMBLY SPEECHES AND PRESS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Sardar Sant Singh has amended his adjournment motion in respect of the demand of security from the "Abhyuday" of Allahabad, and has confined the issue to the verbatim reproduction of a speech delivered by a Member of the House and published in official debates.—United Press.

PAYMENT OF WAGES BILL

Gentlemen's Agreement Reached

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

The "United Press" lobby correspondent learns that as a result of a conference at Sir Frank Noyce's residence, the whole of yesterday, a Gentleman's agreement has been arrived at among the Government, Labour, Planters, and Millowners' representatives to push through the Payment of Wages Bill in the Assembly.

Each section will move minor amendments, but will not press radical amendments, either to restrict or enlarge the scope of the Bill.—United Press.

SPECIAL CLASS FOR POLITICALS?

Seth Govind Das' Notice Resolution For Assembly

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 2.

With a view to ameliorate the condition of the political prisoners and to redress their grievances, Seth Govind Das M.L.A., has given notice to move a resolution in the current session of the Legislative Assembly, to the effect that the classification among the political prisoners in the jail be removed and that they should be placed in a special class.

Seth Govind Das M.L.A., has by another resolution urged the Government to set free such political prisoners who have not been convicted for committing offences of violence.—United Press.

DISCONTINUE HUNGER-STRIKE

A. C. Dutt's Telegram To Jogesh Chatterjee

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3

In connection with a move to persuade Sjt. Jogesh Chatterjee a Kakori conspiracy case prisoner in the Lucknow Central Jail, to give up his hunger strike, Sjt. Akhil Chandra Dutt, Deputy President of the Assembly, has sent the following wire to the prisoner:—

"Formed a committee of Assembly members to take up your matter. Request you earnestly to discontinue the hunger strike. Wire"—United Press.

AMERICAN COTTON TO BE HELD FOR 12 CENTS

Diversity Of Opinion Regarding Inflation Or New Taxation

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 1

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	37
Electric Bond Common	18
Consolidated Gas	25
American Tel and Tel	161
Western Union Telg	7
Radio Corporation	13
New York Central	34
Erie R R	13
Bethelehem Steel	52
United States Steel	50 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	49 1/4
Imp Jap Government 6 1/2 per cent 1954	99
Imp Jap Government 5 1/2 per cent 1965	87
Kingdom of Denmark 6 per cent 1942	105
Tokyo Elec Light 6 per cent 1953	83
Anaconda Copper Mining	30
General Motor	59 1/2
Kelvinators	18
Goodyear Tyre	25
Socony	16
Du Pont de Nemours	117
National Dairy	23
Chase Bank	40 1/2
National City Bank	36
C. P. Railway	13
Com Wealth Aust 4 1/2 per cent 1956	99
Can Nat Rly 5 per cent 1969	116
Can Nat Rly 4 1/2 per cent 1956	113
Kingdom of Norway 6 per cent 1944	107

Closing irregular. It is possible that Supreme Court will give its decision on T. V. A. on Monday.

Total business: 1 3/4 million

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 98 May 113 July 128 at Cross Rate 5.00 5/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1936 194 Liverpool May 5.72 Rs. 55 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1936 194 New York May 10.81 Rs. 46 at Cross Rate 5.00 5/8

TRADE OUTLOOK

Bombay, Feb 3

Messrs. M and B Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Cotton: 'We believe rumours of sale Government cotton unofficial. Expect official announcement during next few days that cotton will not be pressed for sale but held for world's needs at about twelve cents.'

Wheat: 'Favour buying on declines.

Sugar: 'Advise purchases around this level.'

COTTON TEJI MANDI

Bombay, Feb 3

Broach A/M	12 6 0
Broach J/A	21 8 0
Monthly A/M	6 12 0

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Feb 1

May	2.37+01
July	2.40+02
September	2.42+01
January	2.23

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 1

May	1.00 1/8c.
July	0.89c.
September	0.87 7/8c

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 1

March	76 3/4d.
May	73 3/4d.
July	75 1/4d.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Feb 3

Java ready	13 8 0
S S Kohinoor	4 2 6
January shipment	4 0 6
February March shipment	4 3 0
Kesar ready	14 1 0
Saraya ready	13 4 6
Spot Java	F. 4.30

INDORE COTTON MARKETS

Indore, Feb 3

Yesterday cotton opened at Rs. 193/10. Advanced on Mandiwala buying to Rs. 195. Eased on scattered selling to Rs. 194/6. At midnight closed at Rs. 194/10. To-day's opening Rs. 194/8. Advanced on gam buying Rs. 195/12. Jota Rs. 3/12. Fatak Rs. 3 difference.

"Dominions" was considered a good word to describe the union of the Canadian colonies. In the Act of 1867 the phraseology used was "The Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall form and be one Dominion under the names of Canada." Ever since "Dominion" has been used to describe the union.

Sale Of Loan Cotton Rumour Finds No Support

UNWISE TO FOLLOW DECLINE

The obscurity regarding the disposition of the twelve-cent Loan Cotton caused a feverish session on the New York cotton market on Saturday.

The rumour regarding sale of the U. S. Government Loan Cotton remained unconfirmed and the general opinion seems against following the present decline in cotton prices.

Pending official announcement from Washington regarding the disposition of the 12 cent loan cotton and details of the substitute A. A. A. which is due before the U. S. Congress at any time now the market continues nervous.

Senator Smith and other senators favour inflation. There exists considerable diversity of opinion as to whether there will be inflation or new Taxation.

Mr. Johnston said that the Producers' Pool was not offering futures and its policy is to accept satisfactory bids as the market affords them.

BOMBAY, Feb. 3.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular, anticipating possible reaction. Prices advanced on Western buying but later declined on long liquidation. The obscurity regarding the disposition of the twelve cent loan cotton caused a feverish session on the market. There was no official statement but it is doubted if any loan cotton will be available under 12 cents basis. It is also doubted that if carrying charges can legally he waived.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with July 10.58 and soon improved 6 points on Western buying and July was quoted 10.64 which was the highest level for the day.

Later on there was long liquidation which weakened prices and a decline of 12 points from the highest level was registered and July was quoted 10.52 which was the lowest level for the day. The market closed irregular at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 12 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.66c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady at a rise of 4 points to a decline of 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 11.44c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 9 points with July 5.69. There was switching of nears to distant positions and further Bombay selling. Scattered liquidation on fears of disposal of loan holdings met fair trade calling. Local dealers were cautious pending Washington developments. The market closed at a decline of 12 to 8 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 6.66d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 10 points. At the close March was quoted 5.28, May 5.26 July 5 18.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

In sympathy with weakness in American cotton Egyptian ring was also easy with a marked absence of any buying. Sakels futures declined 11 to 9 points with Spot cotton 11 points down at 9.58d. Uppers futures also lost 11 to 9 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy with increased selling. Sakels futures lost 22 to 15 points and Asmouni futures closed at a decline of 22 to 17 points.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

With traders awaiting developments in Washington trading was restricted to technical readjustments and operations on differences and fluctuations were nervous and irregular.

In the latter part of the week some buying of March developed after the statement of Mr. Oscar Johnston that the pool has sold no March contracts and has no fixed price at which it would sell March. Mr. Johnston added that the pool was not offering futures and its policy is to accept satisfactory bids as the market affords them.

The substitute A.A.A was introduced in the senate but with its constitutionality doubted considerable opposition is expected. Mr. Wallace, the secretary of agriculture is now quoted as saying that legislation enacted within a month will be in time to affect this year's crops.

The textile market was very quiet on fears that retrospective taxes may be imposed to offset the loss of impounded process.ng taxes and finance the new farm programme.

A.A.A. AND FERTILIZERS.

The Wall-Street Journal states: "Fertilizerbulls say that the abrogation of the A.A.A. does not hurt their business, and in the same breath they say that the A.A.A was helpful, too. Invalidation of the Act means, say people in the industry, that there will be more acreage grown to cotton and grains, etc., consequently more fertilizer will be used in the coming season. There will probably be less credit, however. With the A.A.A. vogue, the fertilizer people were able to extend credit to the cotton planters owing to the Government cotton loan scheme, while without this backing, although more fertilizer may be sold, the farmers will have to have ready cash to take care of their commitments."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (10-10 a.m.)	11.64+65
New York July Lowest (12 noon)	10.52—67
Liverpool July highest	5.69—69
Liverpool July Lowest	5.66—12

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

Market decline due to unofficial rumour regarding sale of Government holdings. Official announcement is expected within the next few days; Cotton will not be sold in manner to influence market or values, but kept available for world supply at price near twelve cents, with carrying charges eliminated.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Indefiniteness loan cotton position and obvious confusion in America holding up business and causing liquidation.

New York: Nothing official, but personally doubt if any loan cotton will be available under twelve cents basis Included doubt if carrying charges can legally be waived prefer purchases.

New York: Despite current rumours doubt Government will sell either loan cotton or old crop futures at present levels.

New York: Spot interests are absorbing March liquidation. Otherwise indifferent demand. Market may be forced lower but do not think well of following the decline.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb 3

Broach A/M 1936 opening 195; highest 195; lowest 193 3/4; closing 194 1/4

Oomra March opening 177; highest 177; lowest 176 1/2; closing 177

Oomra May opening 175 3/4; highest 176; lowest 175 3/4; closing 176

Bengal March opening 135; highest 135 1/2; lowest 135; closing 135 1/2

Bengal May opening 133 3/4; highest 134 1/2; lowest 133 3/4; closing 134 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 13

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-2-36) Rs. 7 1/4

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 31st January	16,544
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	970,478
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	837,770
Increase	132,708

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, Feb 3

February	193.40+20
May	192.50—40
August	192.00—30

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 3

Following a small decline in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 195 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 194/4 on scattered selling. Later on prices advanced to Rs. 195/12 on professional support and short covering.

Trading for Broach J/A delivery commenced to-day at a discount of annas eight but later on prices were quoted Rs. 1/8 over Broach A/M delivery on steady demand. At this level there was some selling and the market steadied at a premium of rupee one.

The tone of the market was fairly Liverpool market was due to open 3 points down but opened very steady at a rise of 2 points. The local market was steady with Broach A/M. quoted at Rs. 195/12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	196 4 0
Broach J/A.	197 8 0
Oomra March	178 8 0
Oomra May	177 8 0
Bengal March	136 4 0
Bengal May	135 4 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.					
Bengal U. P.	...	146	142	138	135
Punjab	...	146	142	138	135
Oomra No. 3	187	184	181	178	...
C. P. No. 1	203	200	197	194	...
C. P. No. 2	194	191	188	185	...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

	Old	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	150
Bengal Fine	...	146
C. P. 1 Fine	...	194
C. P. 2 Fine	...	189
Arvi Fine	...	190
Ellichpur Fine	...	187
Berar Fine	...	184
Khamgaon Fine	...	185
Mulkapur Fine	...	179/181
Khandesh Fine		173/179
Jalna/Sailu Fine		180/181
Burwah Sanavad Fine	...	183/185
Muthia Fine	...	167/172
Punjab/American	...	205/210
Sindh-American	...	205/210
Cambodia	245/250	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	210/215	...
Compta Good	220/225	...
Westerns	205/215	...
Kampala	313/315	...
Jinja	295/300	...
New Manza	...	235/295
Jagadia Ankleshwar	...	285/237
Surat-Navsari	...	245/247

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	1-2-36	This year.
Khandesh	1,301	125,280
Central India	2,996	102,289
Barsi and Nagar	678	77,087
Hyderabad-Gaorani		14,782
Berar	2,744	116,728
Central Provinces	771	37,474
Total Oomras	8,490	473,640
Dholera	1,485	29,453
N.-W. Provinces	661	49,893
Rajputana	...	33,121
Sind-Punjab	2,642	246,753
Broach	202	4,625
Coompta and Dharwar	...	10,655
Westerns-Northerns	...	15,762
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	8,028
Persian	...	8
American	891	15,605
Egyptian and African	2,474	99,281
Comilla Burma and other sorts	...	460
Total	16,845	987,323

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 30th Jan.

In full-pressed Bales.

	1-2-36	This year.
Europe	670	172,228
Japan and China	7,147	393,826
Coast Ports	...	11,621
Up-country by Rail	...	90,849
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	45,854
Total	7,817	714,378

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Feb 3

Groundnut February	7 11 0
Groundnut May	39 11 0
Castorseed May	6 12 3
Cottonseed May	20 12 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,969
Linseed	7,176
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	22
Gingellyseed	3,239
Groundnuts	13,532
Castorseed	47
Rice	24,659
Myrabollams	2,209
Cottonseed	3,330
Gram	1,302
Joowar	205
Maize	36
Barley	62
Bajree	1,291
	Tons.
Coal	1,016

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 1-2-36	5994000	3745000
Receipts Yesterday 1-2-36	8000	15000
Exports to date 1-2-36	4121000	3003000
Stock at Ports 31-1-36	2607000	2339000
Stock Interior Towns 31-1-36	2949000	765000
Stock at Liverpool 31-1-36	741000	897000
Visible Supply 31-1-36	6573000	6551000
Quantity in sight 31-1-36	16209000	6513000
Quantity out of sight 31-1-36	6742000	5537000

Professional Selling In Steel Shares

Sharp Decline In Prices

HYDRO-ELECTRIC ISSUES STEADY

BOMBAY: February 3.

The Local Share Bazar, which used to move within trading range, suddenly developed considerable weakness on active professional selling, which resulted in a sharp decline in prices.

The Market opened steady as usual, but in the absence of any support, prices assumed sagging tendency. The selling pressure kept on increasing as low levels were reached and the market displayed considerable nervousness. Absence of any important short interest failed to support prices and towards the end, the market rallied few points on covering by Jobbers.

Tata Steel Shares were the chief point of the attack. Deferreds opened at Rs. 562-8 and immediately declined to Rs. 552-8 on determined selling. At this level an attempt was made to maintain prices, but continued offerings by professional Operators and selling by Jobbers, resulted in a bad break in prices and Tata Defds. were done as low as Rs. 533-12. At this level it was a decline of about Rs. 30, which is uncommon as for the last few months the market moved within limited ranges. Towards the close there was some covering by those who sold during the early part of the session today and prices recorded a small rally from the lowest level reached.

Tata Steel Ordinary Shares remained very steady during the early part but later on forced selling depressed prices to Rs. 143-8, when some resistance was offered.

Hydro-Electric Shares were comparatively very steady. Cotton Mill Shares and Cement Shares were also quiet as a result of drop in Steel Shares.

It appears that general speculation is becoming active and after the last crisis, the market had sufficient time to readjust. We look for active markets with chances in favour of further decline.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Feb. 3.

100 Ahm. Advance	285 0
90 Bombay Cotton	40
250 Bombay Dyeing	667 8
250 Bradbury	100
100 Century	157 8
100 Central India	228 2
100 Colaba	115 10
100 Coorla	95 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	340 0
1 E. D. Sasoon	0 2 6
100 Finlay	108 12
100 Gokak	158 12
1000 Hindustan	1750 0
100 Indore	55 0
100 Khatau	74 6
100 Kohinoor	193 2
250 Laxmi	590 0
100 Madhavji	6 12
250 Madras United	40 0
1000 Morarji	845 0
250 Model	41 0
50 Mysore	91 4
200 New Great	107 8
100 Oosmanshahi	55
100 Phoenix	267 8
25 Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000 Sholapur	2400 0
50 Simplex	62 8
100 Swadeshi	145 0
100 Swan	87 8
25 Tata	8 0
500 Vishnu	1275 0
1000 Western	750
BANKS	
50-10 Baroda	104 4
25-50 Central	35 2
500 Imperial	1525 0
125-500 Im. Con.	376 14
50-100 India	128 4
100 Reserve Bank	130 8
5 Union	5 5
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	34 0
70 Gwalior	113 8
160 Indian	431 4
40 Katni Def.	1995 0
100 Katni Ord.	357 8
75 Okha	250 10
10 Punjab	13 12
100 Shahabad	443 12
70 United	113 0
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	11 5
15-75 New India	42 8
200 Oriental	4655 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 1
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	165 0
1000 Andhra Valley	1605 0
10 Ajmer	13 8
50 Bombay Tram	150 5
10 Bombay Suburban	170 0
10 Broach	11 12
100 Karachi	245 0
100 Poona	218 12
100 Surat	175 0
100 Tata Hydro	165 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb 3

Century 158 155 156 157/8
Bombay Dyeing 668 665 667
Kohinoor 194 192 193/2
Central India 230 228/2
New Great 108 107/8
Simplex 63 62/8
Swadeshi 147 145
Bundi 34/6 34/2 34
Cement 435 436 433 431/4
Punjab 24/2 23/12
Shahabad 453 450 443/12
Andhra 1610 1603 1605
Tata Hydro 166 165
Tata Power 1538 1530 1526 1525 1523
Tram Ordinary 150/10
T Steel Defd 563 553 555 545 548 536 537/8
T Steel Ord 147/4 146/4 145/4 146 144/8 144
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 164/12 165 164/8
Bellapur 169 166 167/8
B Steam 270
B Burma 393 389 387/8

1000 Tata Power 1523 12

RAILWAYS

500 Ahm. Prantij 907 8
100 Amr. Patty 120 0
100 C. Province 94 0
100 Dhond Baramati 98 0
100 Gujarat 77 0
100 Mandra Bhon 96 8
100 Pachora Jamner 93 4
100 Sara Sirajgunge 95 0
500 Tapty Valley 770 0

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur 31 0
30 Tata S. Def. 537 8
75 Tata Steel Ord. 144 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock 191 4
50 Belapur Sugar 167 8
250 Bombay Steam 270 0
125 Bombay Burma 387 8
50 Bom. Burma Cont. 120 0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol 4 10
50 Bombay Telephone 103 0
100 Indian Bleaching 92 8
100 Indian Radio Def. 515 0
100 Ind Radio Ord. 482 8
1000 Port Canning 577 8
15 Scindia 14 15
30 Premier Construction 75 0
25 Tata Oil 15 14

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley 1435 0
6 p.c Bombay Steam 293 12
7 p.c. Bombay Trams 87 0
5 p.c. Central India 527 8
7 p.c. Katni 1st 138 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd 145 0
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement 14 12
7 p.c. Tata Hydro 152 8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power 1503 12
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st 135 12
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd 164 0
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill 13 0
7 p.c Vishnu 647 8

BIHAR TO GET LIGHT SHOWERS

POONA, Feb. 3.

Thunder showers have occurred locally on Kumaon Hills and in West Central Provinces, and at a few stations in Orissa south east Madras and Tenasserim.

FORECAST.

Scattered light showers will occur in Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of February 3.

Change of 8 a.m barometer in past 24 hours —.020 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 73.3 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 65.2 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 81.4 degrees 0.8 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 67.6 degrees 1.3 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 63 per cent.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 3-2-36

At 8-7 a.m, local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 75.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.18 inches and a compensated aneroid, 30.00 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb 3

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	96/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement	96/8
3 per cent 1941	104/4
3 per cent 1951/54	102/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	106/4
4 per cent 1943	109/8
4 per cent 1960/70	111/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	117/10
5 per cent 1939/44	105/4
5 per cent 1940/43	111/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/10
TAX-FREE	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	119/3
4 per cent 1955/63 Mysore	109/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	122/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108/10
CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLE	
4 per cent B P T 1974	106/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974	105/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959	115/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	128/8
6 per cent K P T 1936	128/4
5 1/2 per cent B P T 1937	105

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 96/6 and improved to Rs. 96/8 on covering.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 3

B. C. Rate T T D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D Feb.-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	267 3/4
Banks selling T T	265 3/4
Banks buying T T	263
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	562
Banks buying T T	572
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 5/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	99 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 1st instant	5.00 3/4
Japan/London 3rd instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London 3rd instant	7.24.VI
Hongkong/London 3rd instant	1/3 7/8
Shanghai/London 3rd instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 1st instant	74.87
London/Belgium 1st instant	29.33 1/2
London/Switzerland 1st instant	15.19 1/4
London/Berlin 1st instant	12.28 1/2
London/Stockholm 1st instant	19.39
London/New York 1st instant	5.00 11/16
London/Amsterdam 1st instant	7.28 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady.
Gold 31st ultimo	£7-0-9
Gold 1st instant	£7-1-0
Silver London Ready 31st ultimo	19 11/16
1st instant	closed.
Silver New York Ready 31st ultimo	45
1st instant	closed.
London Discounts 3 Mos 31st ultimo	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 3 Mos 1st instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 31st ultimo	5/8 p.c.
1st instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/4 p.c.
3 Mos	1 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb 3

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover During the early part of the session there was some liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 49/2 but later on prices improved to Rs. 49/5. The gold market was also steady with a slightly better enquiry. Montreal and New York advices were unchanged while Shanghai T T on London was quoted to-day unchanged at 1-2 3/8.

In view of important developments regarding inflation in America, we think it will be advisable to have some constructive interest in silver as the silver bloc in the U. S. Congress will force administration to speed up the purchasing programme.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	49 7 0
Magh delivery	49 5 0
Magh Tejimandi	1 0 0
Fagan delivery	49 6 0
Fagan Tejimandi	2 14 0
Ready gold	34 11 0
Magh delivery	34 11 0
Magh Tejimandi	0 3 0
Fagan delivery	34 9 0
Fagan Tejimandi	0 8 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Feb 3

Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 32-8-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 37-0-0

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The Bombay Chronicle

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J12

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1936

Assembly Condolence For King George

All Parties' Congratulations To Edward VIII

NEW DELHI: February 3.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day for the Budget Session. Black ties were worn by a majority of the Members.

The question hour having been dispensed with, Sir Nripendra Sircar, Leader of the House, moved the following resolution:—

"This Assembly do place upon record the expression of its deep sorrow on the death of His Late Majesty King George V, Emperor of India, and of its heart-felt sympathy with His Majesty King Edward VIII, Emperor of India, and Her Gracious Majesty Queen Mary in their grievous loss, and do convey to His Majesty loyal congratulations upon his accession and assurance of devotion to his Royal Person."

Interest In Empire

Sir N. N. Sircar said that the late King carried with singular dignity and sympathy his manifold activities in matters of social, political and economic. "With his dying breath the King had enquired how the Empire was going and considering the Indian Empire we know with what painstaking and sympathetic concern he kept himself cognisant of proceedings of commissions of Indian affairs at the Round Table Conference, deliberations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and subsequent debates in the Houses of Parliament."

Sir Sircar added that at a time when dynasties had tumbled down the personality and character of the Late King had not only saved the Crown in England from being weakened but had added strength and lustre to it. He asked the House to join him in offering deepest sympathies to Queen Mary.

In congratulating King Edward, Sir N. N. Sircar said, "The promise given by the King's life up to his accession to the throne last month, enables this House to assure him that it firmly believes and confidently hopes that in discharging the heavy burden of responsibility of a constitutional monarch he will acquire no less renown than that of his illustrious father."

PARTY LEADERS' SUPPORT.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai supporting the motion said that this was not the occasion on which it would be appropriate to scan too closely the terms of the resolution. The late King, in the words of Sir John Simon, was in private life a model of personal conduct and in public, model of constitutional monarchy, as the King always acted on the advice of Minister responsible to Parliament. The late King's reign marked for India a higher sense of national self-consciousness and desire to attain the same freedom which Englishmen desired in their own land.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir on behalf of the Independent Party observed that the late King was the most influential powerful and effective servant of the Empire. He exercised his greatest influence as a constitutional monarch at all times of difficulties.

Mr. Aney on behalf of the Nationalists spoke of the high personal and moral qualities of the late King evoking the respect and admiration of the whole world. He hoped his successor would carry those high traditions.

Sir Leslie Hudson on behalf of the European group said, that the late King was the best. Most gentle and most beloved of all Kings. Twenty-six years of his rule were years of sorrow and anxiety which strained the beliefs and tested the convictions of mankind, almost to a point of disillusionment.

"BELOVED OF HIS SUBJECTS."

The President associated the Chair with the feeling of sorrow expressed and joined in offering his heartfelt sympathy to the Queen Mother and the new King in their grievous loss. His late Majesty was a wise. Kindly ruler, most beloved of his subjects, no less in India than in other parts of the Empire. Sir Abdur Rahim also associated the Chair in offering respectful congratulations to the new King and hoped he would rise to a still higher level of statemanship and high traditions of the illustrious House. He prayed that he should live long and during his reign India would grow in prosperity.

The motion was passed all standing.

The President promised to convey the message to the new King, in accordance with the generally expressed wish of the members.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

ITEMS BEFORE DELHI SESSION

The matters which are likely to raise lively interest during the session may be classed as follows:

Ottawa Pact.

A debate on the Ottawa Pact may occupy four days. The Government of India have recently published in the Press a series of articles pointing out the benefits which have accrued to India. Some of the Indian critics of the Pact ascribe whatever improvement has taken place, to factors outside the influence of the Pact.

There is a possibility of a suggestion being put forward that a Committee may review the working of the Pact and suggest whether it be renewed, and if so, in what form.

The Tariff Board's report on the question whether the duty on Lancashire goods should be lowered, may come up for discussion and is likely to cause controversy if there is a proposal that the reduction contemplated in the Lees-Mody Pact be carried out.

General Budget.

Sir James Grigg is expected to reveal a surplus budget Lobby anticipations are that Sir James will pursue his policy of giving benefit to the lower classes by reduction in postal rates, and by grants for sanitary and agricultural schemes while lower middle classes may further benefit by revision of the present level of taxation.

As regards legislative programme there are already no less than 8 Government Bills and 98 Private Bills on the pending list. Of the former most, if not all, are likely to get through the session.

PENDING BILLS

The Pending Bills may be briefly described thus:—

The Payment of Wages Bill was reported on by the Select Committee but owing to representations of European Members the Assembly adjourned its final consideration to this session. The bill ensures payment of wages within 7 days but allows another 3 days in the case of larger establishments. It prohibits payment of wages in kind—a system which has had its advantages in the past but is considered out-of-date under modern conditions.

The Hedjaz Pilgrim Guides Bill was originally discussed by the last Assembly but lapsed on its discussion. It proposes that all Pilgrim Guides must take out a licence with a view to prevent ignorant pilgrims from being exploited and harassed by unscrupulous and dishonest agents.

Civil Procedure Code.

Regarding the Civil Procedure Code, there are three amending Bills brought forward by Government. One of these ensures that civil decrees passed in U. K. shall be executed in India as if passed by a British Indian Court. The same concession will also be granted to other reciprocating countries. Another bill prevents detention in prison of a judgment debtor without giving him a chance to show cause why he should not be detained in prison. Third is the most controversial and proposes to exempt from attachment wages of labourers and domestic servants up to Rs. 100 P. M. and also of servants of Government, Railways and local authorities with a proviso that in the case of the latter, half of the balance of the salary shall also be exempt from attachment. The last two are in the hands of the Select Committee for report.

The Cinematograph Act Amending Bill: The Council of State passed this Bill which proposes to prohibit the exhibition of immoral posters in which category some of the American film posters generally fall. The Legislative Assembly committed the Bill to a Select Committee which will report during the current session.

Administration of Cantonments.

The Contonments Amendment Bill: This legislation has been made necessary by the new Government of India Act which makes central Government solely responsible for administration in Cantonments and the powers previously delegated to the Local Governments are being withdrawn. The Opposition in the Assembly took opportunity to introduce material changes in the provisions relating to the civil population in Cantonment Areas and the Government has agreed to give local autonomy to purely bazaar areas in the Cantonments. The Bill will be recommitted to the old Select Committee.

The Indian Motor Vehicles Amendment Bill: This will enable a purely technical offence being compounded either before or after the appearance of the accused by payment of fine. The Bill is before a Select Committee for report.

Numerous Private Bills.

Private Bills which are pending before the Assembly are too numerous to mention. Besides 98 already introduced, about 50 fresh bills have been given notice of for introduction this session.

Their chief interest lies in the wide range of social legislation which non-official Indian opinion considers called for but which it has not much chance of putting through under the present constitution. As the new Constitution Act gives Indian legislatures final powers regarding social legislation these bills may be taken as a partial index to the state of public opinion. Quite a number of them deal with Hindu Law of Inheritance and wish to give rights to women. Some Muslim Members of the House propose to stiffen the present law based on customs regarding dissolution of marriages. Sarda Act Amending Bill and Coastal Shipping Reservation Bills also stand on notice paper.

Cr. L. Act. Repeal.

Of all the private bills the one which has raised one of the liveliest debates and has exhausted most of the dates alloted to private bills in two consecutive sessions of the Assembly is the bill of Mr B Das wishing to repeal the Criminal Law Act of 1908 which gives Government the power to declare an association unlawful. Mr. Das contends that Government used the power against non-violent activities of the Congress. Sir N. N. Sircar, the Law Member, in his famous speech in the last Delhi and Simla sessions reviewed the position of terrorist movement in Bengal vis a vis the Congress.

As regards the prospects of fresh legislation there are not many proposals on hand. The following may be indicated as the probable course of events.

A Bill will be introduced legislating the Ordinance imposing certain financial sanctions against Italy.

Reserve Bank Act.

It is proposed to bring forward a Bill amending the Reserve Bank Act with a view to make suitable provisions arising out of the separation of Burma. This may be introduced towards the end of the session or put off till the next Simla session.

If it can be drafted in time, Government is likely to introduce a big bill amending the Company Law and referring it to a Selct Committee so that further progress with the legislation may be made in the Simla session.

Government decision on Jute restriction scheme is not yet ready. If any legislation is entailed it will be brought up before the end of March.

The Finance Bill will as usual prove of lively interest more especially as the Opposition will try to move the usual form of amendments to the Finance Act which are repeated annually.

Question Hour.

The question Hour will continue to be perhaps the most hard-worked. The list of questions already exceeds all that the allotted hour daily can consume throughout the session and short notice questions are expected to be as frequent as during the last session.

As regards motions of adjournments, the Opposition will adopt their usual practice of bringing matters of public interest by recourse to such motions. Already over a dozen of adjournment motions have been notified to the Assembly Office.

Membership of the Assembly has also undergone a change as the following 23 members, including some, who were members before, have to take oath of office. Sir Leslie Hudson, Chaudhry Mohamed Ismail Khan, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Raizada Hansraj, Mr. Kailash Behari Lal, Mr. C. H. Witherington, Sir Frank Noyce, Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, Mr. G. H. Spence, Mr. H. Dow, Mr. S. V. Acott, Syed Aminuddin, Mr. A. J. Dash, Mr. S. M. Das-Gupta, K. B. Mhurshed Mohamed, R. B. Sham Narayan Singh, Mr. W. V. Grigson, Mr. J. H. Hutton, Mr. R. I. MacDougall, Sir Henry Gidney and Mr. L. C. Buss.—A.P.I.

The Students of the Bombay School of Economics and Sociology held their gathering on Saturday last when Mr. K. F. Nariman presided. A group of the Managing Committee with Mr. K. F. Nariman.

Is Frontier Congress Still Under Ban?

IF SO, CAN GOVT. JUSTIFY ITS CONTINUANCE, ASKS GOVIND DAS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Seth Govind Das has given notice of the following short-notice questions:—

Will Government state whether the National Congress Organization in North-West Frontier Province is under Government ban, whether the Government is justified in continuing the ban under the present political condition in the country. What are the reasons that justify the continuance of the ban.

STATUTORY RAILWAY BOARD.

Will Government state whether Mr. Mudies appointed for the Statutory Railway Board will still be requisitioned, in spite of rejection of his salary by the Railway Standing Finance Committee. Whether Government desire to meet this amount from the general allotment to the Railway Board; whether there is none amongst Indians who could serve the purpose.

WHY SECURITY FROM "ABHYUDAYA?"

Sardar Sant Singh has given notice of an adjournment motion to discuss a matter of urgent public importance namely the demand of a security from "Abhyudaya" for publishing a speech delivered by Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya about the Criminal Law Amendment Bill at the Simla Session.—United Press.

"NOT OPPOSED TO BAKHLE BILL"

Ahmedabad Municipality's Position Cleared

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 2.

A letter from Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, President, Ahmedabad Municipality addressed to "Ahmedabad Shop-assistant Association" states that "no Municipality can express its opinion in opposition to Bakhle's Bill. It is quite necessary for mental and physical culture of young boys. You have misunderstood the resolution because Municipality had nothing to say against Bakhle Bill but for the expenses about Rs. 20,000 falling on head of the same in execution of the Act so it opposed in that way. Ahmedabad Municipality, in view of financial position at present can not undertake further expenditure."

It will be recalled here that this letter is an outcome of the reply to the above Association's Secretary's letter in view of the resolution of the Municipality opposing Bakhle's Bill which was published also in local and up-country journals.

This reply of the Municipal President clears everything specially regarding the Municipality's vote on Bakhle's Bill

APPEAL OF NIZAM'S AUNT

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Feb. 3.

Mr. Sachidanand Sinha, Barrister of Patna, commenced his arguments to-day in the sensational appeal filed by Lady Vicarul Umra, Nizam's aunt, claiming from the Government huge properties belonging to her deceased husband who was for sometime Prime Minister of Hyderabad.

The appeal involves complicated legal questions such as Crown's right of 'ezcheat'.—United Press.

Our Ahmedabad Letter

Hopes Of University For Gujerat

Ahmedabad Education Society's Activities

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 2.

The cold wave is again on, and the minimum temperature is nearly 55. There were 327 deaths in the week ending 30th January which shows a high death rate of 44.43 per thousand. Meningitis was responsible for 7 deaths.

The cloth merchants and mill agents are passing through a period of great anxiety, as there is little demand for cloth, while shops and godowns are full. This is the time, when generally, the market is active, but the unusual dullness of the market makes everyone anxious for the future of the mill industry of the city.

The election of office-bearers of the local share market took place in the course of the week, and Mr. Sarabhai Dahyabhai, a leading share-broker was elected president, and Mr. Nandubhai Manchharam who worked for some years as president of the share bazar was elected as vice president.

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION.

A meeting was held in the compound of the Congress House on Sunday last, which was observed as Independence Day, and Sardar Vallabhbhai addressed the meeting. In a short speech, he showed that the Congress was the most powerful organisation in the country and that although it was desirable that all parties should work unitedly it was not possible for the Congress to give up its ideals for the sake of bringing about this unity. The goal of the Congress was defined at Lahore, and Indians could not give up the ideal which had been adopted after mature consideration. He also said that it was only our unfortunate country that still hesitated about the goal of independence and declared his faith that India would surely achieve its goal in the near future. He read out the resolution sent by the president of the Congress and the meeting dispersed after the singing of "Vande Mataram."

ADVICE TO PEASANTS.

A meeting of the peasants of South Daskroi was held at Jetalpur on Friday last. Sardar Vallabhhai presided over the meeting and in his presidential address, asked the peasants to stand united and to work for their own salvation. He showed the futility of appealing to government, and said that nothing was likely to be gained by passing resolutions and by petitions.

For the present, he advised them to get what little they could by approaching government officers through men who were in their good graces. "When we have the Government of our country in our own hands the grievances of the peasants will be automatically solved" said the Sardar.

Sardar Vallabhbhai also performed the opening ceremony of a library in Lallubhai's Dharamsala outside Panchkuva gate and congratulated the trustees for the good management of the Trust property.

On Tuesday last, on account of the burial of the late King-Emperor, there was complete cessation of work in the city.

A big meeting presided over by Sir Chinubhai was held on the Lal Darvaja Grounds, and several prominent citizens including the Municipal President, Mr. Mavlankar, addressed the meeting. The hartal was for the most part spontaneous and offices, schools, bazars and shops were closed on the day.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

The Ahmedabad Education Society has been getting good response from the middle class and big merchants of the city, and the promoters of the Society will, it is hoped, be able to satisfy the stringent conditions of the University and start a commerce college in June. Arrangements have been completed and donations of nearly two lakhs have already been promised. The governing body is working hard to meet all the requirements and to show that Ahmedabad can rise to the occasion. The co-operation of educationists, lawyers, mill-magnates and Mahajans will go a great way in providing educational facilities for the youths of the city. The four hours' discussion in the University Senate on the question of affiliating the Commerce College has created a great sensation, and the work of the Society is appreciated on all sides. The merchants of the Muskati Market feel much offended at the remarks of Mr. Dalvi and at the attitude of some of the members who tried to catch votes by putting up Maharashtra against Gujarat. The speech of Principal Shirras has been the topic of conversation in city circles. He is in favour of having a commerce college for the city, but has betrayed great ignorance by saying that "the building which is found unsuitable for a girls' high school is said to be suitable for a commerce college." Mr. Balwantray Thakar, the late President of the Ahmedabad Municipality and the Vice-President of the Ahmedabad School Board rightly informed the Senate that it was a palatial building, and that the Girls High School was vacating the building, because it had a building of its own constructed by the Municipality. The starting of a commerce college and the activities of the Ahmedabad Education Society have produced a salutary effect. Even the Special Correspondent of the "Times of India" has been jubilant over the conditional affiliation of the college of commerce and has come forward to say that Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai thinks of giving a donation of something like rupees fifteen lacs for an Engineering College in Ahmedabad, and another reputed citizen thinks of announcing a handsome donation for the extension of the Gujarat College. He visualises the foundation of a Gujarat University at Ahmedabad in due course. Ahmedabad will be really proud of the day on which this vision is realised, but the people of the city will think twice before handing over big donations to the Government after the experience they have gained. They have seen the fate of the Deccan College at Poona which was started from the donation of a philanthropic India, and they have also seen the fate of the institutions and the sites placed under the management of the Government in our own city. It is well known that the Government thought of handing over the R. C. High School to Jesuit Missionaries, and the timely protests of some of the leading citizens have so far prevented them from doing so. The fate of the Premchand Raichand training college is also an eye opener for those who wish to donate large sums for educational purposes. In the last generation, our people had no organisations of their own, and hence any charitable institution that was started by philanthropic citizens was placed under the control of the Government. Now that people have their own associations, no one will think of giving big donations to government institutions All the same it is a healthy sign that the purse strings of the rich are being loosened and if this spirit is turned in the right direction Ahmedabad will have another independent arts college in 1937 and it will be the centre of Gujarat University in the near future.

New Resident Magistrate For Kurla

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, February 2.

The Resident Magistrate of Kurla Mr. R. W. Potnis has been transferred to Nandegaon in Nasik District and Mr. K. K. Desai, First Class Magistrate of Bardoli is coming in his place.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.